FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES CLOSING TURKISH BORDER

NC241632 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, Jan 24 (AFP) -- All Bulgaria's borders are open, the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry said today, denying reports from Ankara yesterday that Bulgaria had closed its border to Turkish tourists.

The head of the Foreign Ministry Consular Department said that all foreign citizens in transit through Bulgaria could enter the country without any problem, as long as they had a visa.

He said he did not know anything about the activities of the Bulgarian tourist agency Balkantourist.

(A telegram from Balkantourist to Istanbul travel agencies published by Turkish newspapers yesterday said Bulgaria had closed its border to Turkish tourists, blaming press reports "hostile to Bulgaria".

(Press reports in Turkey had said that the Turkish ethnic minority in Bulgaria was suffering bloody repression because of its resistance to Sofia's policy of changing family names to Bulgarian forms.)

The Bulgarian Government, which has always denied the existence of any ethnic problems, said reports that Bulgarian security forces killed about 40 members of the 800,000-strong Turkish minority in Bulgaria last year were unfounded rumours aimed at harming relations with Turkey.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES DPRK OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

AU242040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] On 24 January Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of production and trade for consumer goods, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-DPRK Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Issues, received [Kong Chin-tae], deputy chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council and chairman of the DPRK side of the commission.

They received the implementation of the decisions of the commission's 14th session. It was noted that the two countries' economic cooperation is successfully developing in the spirit of the agreements reached by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kim Il-song during their most recent meeting. Especially productive are the contacts in machine-building, electronics, metallurgy, and other areas.

PZPR OFFICIAL NATORF PAYS WORKING VISIT

AU232119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] On 23 January Comrade Dimitur Stanishev received Wodzimierz Natorf, head of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria.

During their talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they positively evaluated the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR. They also reviewed questions related to further developing and strengthening the two parties' relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

STANISHEV ASSESSES TIES WITH LEBANESE CP

AU212029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] On 21 January, Comrade Dimitur Stanishev met Nadim 'Abdul Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged information on the tasks currently implemented by the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party. A broad range of issues related to the world situation were reviewed, with special attention devoted to the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon. Measures on further strengthening and expanding relations between the two fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism were discussed.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU241200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria:

Esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian working people, and on my own behalf, I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your reelection to the post of secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and wish you successful and fruitful work in that post.

The Bulgarian Communists are convinced that under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its general secretary, the Syrian people will achieve new successes in coping with the tasks of their country's independent and progressive development. There is no doubt that in the future, as today, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Arab Republic of Syria will continue to firmly oppose the Israeli expansion, actively supported by the United States, which is threatening the national independence and freedom of the Arab peoples, and that they will continue to struggle against any kind of defeatist deals and for a just and lasting solution and total settlement of the Middle East conflict to guarantee the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

I once again take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Syrian people, in the interest of our joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, for peace and security throughout the world.

KHRISTOV MEETS WITH IRANIAN OFFICIALS IN TEHRAN

For Iranian reportage on the visit to Tehran by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, including his meetings with Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and the ministers of agriculture and finance, see the Iran section of the 23 January South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FUTURE ARMS TALKS, U.S. STAR WARS PLANS CLASH

AU241218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jan 85 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar article in the "Word on Events" column: "In the Spirit of the Geneva Accord"]

[Text] Preparations for the Soviet-American talks on banning an outer space arms buildup and limiting the number of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons are in full swing. The Americans have hurried to announce that they have nominated Max Kampelman, who headed the American delegation to the Madrid meeting, as the head of their delegation. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, Max Kampelman admitted that he "has practically no experience in the arms control sphere," but on the other hand, it is known that he is the co-author of a recent article supporting the "star wars" program. The plan to entrust Max Kampelman with the duties of delegation head has elicited polemics even in the United States, where the view predominates that Kampelman's appointment as delegation head is a concession to hardliners who oppose any accords with the Soviet Union.

Moreover, when we take into account the speech by President Ronald Reagan, delivered at his second-term inauguration, this might lead one to presume that the planned Soviet-American talks are doomed to failure in advance. Reagan affirmed that he will continue to push for the militarization of outer space.

However, the agreement that came into being during the early January meeting between the USSR and U.S. Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz emphasizes that the two sides agree that the objective and subject of the talks should be averting the militarization of outer space and limiting and reducing the number of nuclear weapons. This must be preliminarily regarded as being the official standpoint of the United States, too, and the talks will show how the American side will adhere to the agreement arising from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting.

It can be expected that the upcoming Soviet-American talks will be neither easy nor simple. The first range of questions concerning averting the militarization of outer space, particularly, will tempt the American delegates to in some way reserve for the United States the possibility of continuing the process of "scientific research" in the sphere of space weapons. President Reagan also does not oppose pressure exerted by the military-industrial complex for orders of expensive weapons for the outer space arms systems. Here, however, he has run into domestic opposition from those who warn of a further worsening of the economy and, in particular, the growing budget deficit resulting from increasing military expenditures. Here he has also encountered opposition from Western Europe, which opposes the American antisatellite system in outer space for a number of reasons. In the first place, transferring the arms buildup into outer space would make the situation in Europe even worse. Also, in the space weapons project, the American monopoly does not take Western Europe into consideration at all, be it with regard to putting Western Europe under the umbrella of the new system or with regard to the participation of Western European armament concerns in the system's research and production. That has angered Western European industrial concerns and, of course, also the Western European governments that do not support the United States in this respect.

However, the greatest obstacle to the American "star wars" plans will be the Soviet delegation at the upcoming talks. The Soviet Union will strictly adhere to the agreement reached at the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva. And it will not only strictly adhere to the agreement's letter, but also to its spirit. That spirit says clearly that the arms race must not be transferred into outer space.

An agreement on averting the militarization of outer space would make it considerably easier to achieve agreements in the other negotiating groups, as the U.S. and USSR could then devote their efforts to strategic weapons and intermediate-range missiles.

If the United States continues to violate the achieved agreement on averting a feverish arms buildup in outer space, then this will have unfavorable consequences for the entire talks. In Geneva, Andrey Gromyko drew the attention of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to this point. On that issue there is no middle road -- either outer space will be spared a feverish arms buildup, or the arms buildup will continue. That would be very bad for the whole world. The Soviet Union does not wish that; on the contrary, it will do all it can for the talks to continue sucessfully. However, there is one thing the USSR cannot do, and that is to make concessions to the detriment of its own security and the security of the entire socialist community.

It is up to the United States to proceed at the talks from the principle of equality and equal security. Above all, it must believe its own statistics that military expenditures create half as many jobs as the same financial resources earmarked for civilian projects would. The White House should also ponder the words of former President Dwight Eisenhower, a soldier, by the way, who 20 years ago warned Americans not to allow a government controlled by the military-industrial complex to decide their future!

1984 FIGURES ON TRADE WITH USSR REPORTED

LD241202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Trade between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia totaled almost R13 billion last year and increased by 13 percent over 1983. This was announced in Moscow by Frantisek Mares, head of the Czechoslovak trade mission in the USSR.

Trade with the Soviet Union accounted for 45 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade. Czechoslovakia mainly exported machines and equipment, galvanization installations, hydraulic metal sheet for the aircraft industry, and medical equipment. The main Soviet exports were raw materials, fuels, and energy -- in particular oil, natural gas, iron ore, coal, and electricity. Trade between the two countries is to increase approximately 6 percent this year.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION TALKS BEING HELD WITH GDR

LD250533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Prague today. He will hold talks with Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the issues and further course of work in coordinating the two countries' plans for 1986-1990.

HOFFMANN, BCP'S DYULGEROV DISCUSS TU COOPERATION

LD242356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] A joint meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions Secretariat headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and members of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions Secretariat headed by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, began in Prague today.

The two sides evaluated further possibilities for deepening and increasing the effectiveness of cooperation in all areas of trade union activity. They gave particular attention to the role of trade unions in a perfected system of planned management of the national economy, the development of relations, the development of cooperation between economic and trade union organs, and current tasks in satisfying the social needs of the workers. In discussing the international situation, the two sides stressed the need to further deepen unity in the struggle for peace and for averting a nuclear war, and emphasized the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives.

POTAC MEETS WITH FRENCH PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD242304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, had talks today with French State Commissioner for Planning Henri Guillaume. In the talks, held at the close of Comrade Potac's official visit to France, Svatopluk Potac and Henri Guillaume discussed cooperation between the planning organs of the two countries. Comrade Potac also met with Jacques Mayoux, the managing director of the fourth largest French Bank, Societe Generale, who acquainted him with the utilization of electronics in banking.

In an interview with a CTK reporter, Svatopluk Potac said the visit confirmed that the planning organs of the two countries could contribute to economic, scientific and technical exchanges, and added that it was agreed to enter into a mutual cooperation agreement.

OBJECTIONS TO HAINBURG POWER PROJECT ENUMERATED

AU231440 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 22 January carries on page 3 a 3,700-word article by Eng Karol Hora, titled "Hainburg, or Wolfsthal-Bratislava?" After stating that preparations for hydroelectric projects are always preceded by extensive research to determine their comprehensive use, Hora says that "development of such an overall concept is even more important in the case of the Danube, where it is necessary to harmonize and coordinate the interests and needs of the several states through which the river flows."

"The location of the joint Czechoslovak-Austrian hydroelectric project of Wolfsthal-Bratislava was chosen with a view not only to the geological and morphological conditions, but also to the demand of Austrian experts that this project be located at the beginning of the joint Czechoslovak-Austrian sector of the Danube. Such a location was agreed upon by the government delegations of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Republic of Austria in April 1957, and was also accepted by the Danube Commission," Hora states. He then goes on to describe the project's technical parameters, and quotes figures on planned output to show the advantages the project would have for the CSSR and Austria. He elaborates on the navigational and ecological advantages to both states, saying: "The concept of using the Danube between Vienna and Bratislava for three hydroelectric projects, as well as the technical solution in the Wolfsthal-Bratislava project blueprint, testify to the sensitive and prudent approach of Austrian and Czechoslovak designers to the issue of environmental protection."

The chosen solution, Hora goes on to say, "would also establish good conditions for coexistence of the hydroelectric project with the national park which, as we have been told, is to be established there in accordance with the decision of the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria. We believe that updating the proposed technical solutions would preclude disproportions between the demands of environmentalists and the need to utilize this sector of the Danube for the states' economic purposes."

Hora then elaborates on further advantages of the Wolfsthal-Bratislava project for the state of underground water and water resources for drinking purposes; for maintenance of the Danube and Morava rivers and for the elimination of small waves caused by Austrian hydroelectric projects; for the protection of Bratislava against floods; and so forth.

However, he continues, "negotiations on joint construction of the hydroelectric project in 1960 were unsuccessful, although the project contract and the draft of the interstate treaty on construction and operation of the Wolfsthal-Bratislava project had already been worked out. Construction could not start at that time because the Austrian Government announced that Austria was incapable of participating in the project, particularly due to a lack of finances, Hora states.

There have been no negotiations on the project since 1960, Hora continues, but neither have there been any doubts as to its location; and the two states concerned have been building hydroelectric projects in the adjoining sectors of the Danube -- above Vienna and at Gabcikovo-Nagymaros.

"Toward the end of the seventies, Austria, too, began preparations for the construction of hydroelectric projects below Vienna, that is, in the sector directly touching on the Czechoslovak-Austrian Danube sector and on the planned Wolfsthal-Bratislava hydroelectric project," Hora says, "and the DOKW, the Austrian Electric Power share-holding company, began pushing for a change in the agreed draft for utilization of that sector of the Danube." This was done namely to shift the lower part of the project "as close as possible to the Czehcoslovak-Austrian border of the Danube, that means to Hainburg."

"The Austrian side did not officially inform us about this intention, and the appropriate Czechoslovak authorities only learned about it 'unofficially'" Hora points out. He continues: "Since such a change directly concerns Czechoslovak interests, from 1979 onward we strove to reopen official negotiations with the Austrian side on the comprehensive utilization of the joint Czechoslovak-Austrian sector of the Danube. Up to June 1983, the several proposals submitted by the Czechoslovak bodies on various levels failed to produce a positive reaction. The Austrian side continued to explain its negative stand by stating that it insists on the stand of 1960, and that it is capable of participating in joint construction of the Wolfsthal-Bratislava hydroelectric project, or that it has neither the interest in nor the ability to realize this project."

Hora goes on to say, "The Czechoslovak side also put forward the problems concerning construction of joint project during the meetings of Czechoslovak and Austrian statesmen in 1981 and 1982." The problems were again discussed at the Prague session of the joint general mixed commission in June 1983, where "both sides voiced their interest in resolving this issue and agreed to open bilateral negotiations as soon as possible." However, Hora goes on to say, reports in the Austrian press and the information supplied by the Austrian delegation to the Danube Commission indicated that at that time, the Austrians had already "decided to abandon" the joint project and to "start building independently" the Hainburg hydroelectric project, although they must have known "the negative aspects of such a change of concept."

"The one-sided decision of the Austrian side disrupts the existing concept on utilization of the joint Danube sector," Hora continues. "It is becoming obvious that political motivation has been given priority over economic motivation, to the detriment of the common interests of the Danube states" and the preservation of ecological equilibrium.

The Hainburg project would prevent the resolution of water economy, navigation, and ecology problems both in this sector of the Danube, the author states, and in the adjoining sector of the Morava river; and would threaten Czechoslovak interests.

Hora then discusses how the Austrian Hainburg project would adversely affect the CSSR's interests: it would change the geological and morphological situation on the Danube in that sector; affect navigation conditions; and cause a drop in the Morava River's water level and in the underground waters in the vicinity, creating a new cause of erosion. "For this reason," Hora concludes, "Czechoslovakia is justly concerned that construction of the Hainburg project and its operation would have a palpably negative impact on Czechoslovak interests in the border sectors of the two rivers and in the adjacent territory."

Hora then again elaborates on the aggravated navigation conditions that would follow the Hainburg project, adding that "these issues concern the interests of all Danube states. However, apart from that, the Czechoslovak side is losing the possibility of making use of the rest of the hydroelectric power potential, and this will represent an average annual loss of 460 million kWh." The drop in the river's water level, Hora continues, will deform the riverbeds of the Danube and Morava Rivers, disrupt the ecology of the area, and make it necessary to reconstruct bank reinforcements and regulation facilities. These negative effects can no longer be corrected by the Gabcikovo project, which was drafted in accordance with the original Wolfsthal-Bratislava project.

During the first CSSR-Austrian "negotiations on comprehensive utilization of the joint Czechoslovak-Austrian sector of the Danube" on 2 November 1984, the Czechoslovak side "announced that it considers the most comprehensive and bilaterally advantageous way of making use of this sector of the Danube to be construction of the joint Wolfsthal-Bratislava hydroelectric project; and, in this connection, the CSSR requested that the project be topicalized and that preparations for the joint construction of this project begin," Hora states. "To this proposal the Austrian delegation announced that the Austrian side considers the joint Wolfsthal-Bratislava project to be uneconomical and that it has begun preparing to build its own project in Hainburg. At the same time, it announced that preparations had reached an advanced stage; that the water rights proceedings were underway; and that Austria regards construction as a serious domestic policy issue," Hora says.

He continues to say that the CSSR side informed Austria of the "possible negative influence" of the Hainburg project on the border areas of the Danube and Morava Rivers and on CSSR territory. The CSSR also warned that should the project be built, the CSSR would demand compensation for the damages caused and also for the financing of measures to overcome the negative impact the project will have on the CSSR. Hora notes that the CSSR has also asked for basic technical data on the project in order to assess its adverse impact on CSSR interests.

After noting that, as agreed at that November session, a group of experts was to be formed to study the issues concerning the Hainburg, Gabcikovo, and Wolfsthal-Bratislava projects, Hora states that the water rights decision, issued in December 1984 in Austria, in fact represented permission to build the Hainburg project (even though many signs indicate that the appropriate authority had been unable to assess all facts connected with the project's construction). Hora then notes that the preparatory work on Hainburg, which had started before Christmas 1984, was soon broken off by order of a court decree.

The group of experts started work in the second half of December 1984, Hora continues. Hora then deals at length with experts calculations of possible changes in the water level and riverbed of the Danube.

Hora says the negotiations were limited to water economy issues at the request of the Austrian side; that the CSSR side received "certain data" on the Hainburg project and the text of the water rights decision and presented proposals to the Austrian side regarding the method to be used in calculations; that it was agreed that the Austrian experts would adopt a stand on the proposals only after an intrastate discussion by the end of January 1985; and that the experts should meet again toward the end of February 1985.

"Thus the first step has been taken," Hora states, "toward starting the work that should inform us of the changes that would take place in the water level and riverbeds of the Danube and the Morava estuary after construction of the Hainburg project. This information will form one of the basic foundations for evaluating the entire set of problems concerning Hainburg, Gabcikovo, and the joint Wolfsthal-Bratislava project, which the group of experts is to resolve according to the conclusions reached during negotiations conducted between the CSSR and Austrian delegations on 2 November 1984.

"The latest decisions of the Austrian side on construction of the Hainburg project have made it possible to win the time necessary to resolve the entire set of problems and to prepare the appropriate documents, which should be mutually accepted in the way we have already requested that this be done. However, on the other hand, the Austrian side continues to show how it intends to use the Danube through the Hainburg project. Such an approach leaves all problems open. Their solution requires a constructive and businesslike approach and willingness to search for an acceptable solution as stated in the resolution of the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria. We are convinced that such a solution, acceptable to everyone, does exist. It lies in adhering to the basic location of the projects according to the adopted draft. By this we mean a creative adjustment of the Wolfsthal-Bratislava project to the new scientific and technological knowledge acquired -- which means updating the project, which would respect the interests of both sides," Hora states. He concludes by noting that a rational utilization of the joint sector of the Danube River and the Morava estuary on the basis of an adopted and realized project would be "welcomed by all the Danube states because it would improve not only navigation conditions on the Danube, but would also establish conditions for connecting the continental waterways, which are of significance to all of Europe.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR ULLMANN

LD242254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today the plenipotentiary and extraordinary ambassador of Austria in Czechoslovakia, Paul Ullmann. In their conversation, they evaluated the present state and possibilities for further developing Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and some current questions on the international situation.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES SOCIALIST ACADEMY AKTIV

LD241756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] A statewide aktiv of the officials and lecturers of the CSSR Socialist Academy was held in Prague today. It was devoted to topical issues of ideological work, with emphasis on the work with young people.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed in his speech that ideological work is an inseparable part of the political and organizational work of the party.

To be able to implement the historical changes of the revolutionary program of the Communist Party and to create a new socially just society, it is necessary to mobilize all creative forces contained in the working and social activity of the working class, agricultural workers, and intelligentsia. Without the development of ideological work, this creative work of the masses would not be imaginable. For this, ideological work is irreplaceable; its influence and the strength of its impact are given by the degree of its interconnection with practice, by its specific direction, and by the strength of its arguments, which must be in keeping with the most demanding criteria that life puts before us and with the tasks of development of society. This can be done by consistent implementation of the principles of the socialist economy, in particular the khozraschet, and through better working discipline, work ethics, and socialist order in production.

Comrade Jan Fojtik then dwelled on the basis of ideological work from the viewpoint of the current world situation. He stressed the need to strengthen the principled character and readiness for action of our propaganda, which is to be directed toward revealing the reactionary base and real intentions of imperialism and toward support of the peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the interests of averting the danger of nuclear war and strengthening world peace. It is necessary to fight more consistently against dangerous trends that have recently been manifested in some Western countries, which are based on casting doubt on the results of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and on the growing displays of revanchism that are being given official support by government circles.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Jan Fojtik stressed the important role of the Socialist Academy in ideological work, particularly in making ideological education more intensive and in bringing to the masses the latest findings of science and technology.

In the next part of the statewide aktiv, he then answered the questions of officials and lecturers of the Socialist Academy.

FISCHER DISCUSSES EXPANSION OF RELATIONS IN CAIRO

LD241944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Today the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, currently in Egypt on an official visit, for a friendly talk.

Oskar Fischer conveyed to President Mubarak best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. He said he is authorized to express the GDR's desire and readiness for the further expansion of mutually beneficial relations with Egypt, relations which have grown over a long period.

All the conditions exist for this, as was stressed in the official talks that began yesterday between the two sides' foreign ministers. Oskar Fischer referred to the GDR's efforts to ensure that good bilateral relations also produce useful efforts to defuse and stablize the international situation. This is necessary more than ever in view of the serious dangers burdening the international climate.

President Mubarak expressed pleasure over the good wishes and greetings from Erich Honecker. He assessed the official visit by the foreign minister and the readiness he had conveyed for continuing and deepening bilateral cooperation as evidence of the GDR's firm will to continually develop relations with his country. This fully corresponds with the intentions of Egypt, which is convinced of the effectiveness of relations with the GDR in traditional cooperation, for example, in the economic sphere.

The Egyptian head of state thanked his guest for the appreciation shown by the GDR toward Egypt and its work within the Nonaligned Movement. He asked to convey to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, cordial greetings and best wishes for his and the people of the GDR's well-being. The talk at the official presidential residence was attended by Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and GDR Ambassador Hans-Juergen Weitz.

This afternoon the GDR foreign minister met with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. During the talk Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR's willingness to continue past undertakings for the deepening of mutually beneficial relations. In this, no area of interstate cooperation should be excluded. In this connection, he pointed out that it had been agreed with Foreign Minister Majid to deepen cooperation in the areas of the economy, culture, and sports, among other things. The GDR proposes to conduct economic talks in Cairo this spring.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Egypt is energetically preparing the next steps. He stressed his country's desire to arrive at concrete agreements with the GDR. The two sides pointed out that it is necessary to arrive at long-term agreement in good time in order to optimize cooperation.

Fischer Attends Reception

LD242249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2034 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Ambassador Hans-Juergen Weitz tonight gave a cocktail reception in honor of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. Present were Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and other personages. The occasion offered the opportunity to continue the political exchange of views.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ASSAILS FRG REVANCHISM

LD241338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The leading GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary on Thursday under the heading: "A Slogan From Bonn and 8 May." (Text)

Throughout Europe, nations are preparing for 8 May. In Moscow and Paris, in Warsaw and London, in Belgrade and Brussels, in Berlin, Rome, and other capitals it will be celebrated as a day of victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, as the day of liberation from fascism. Already at this stage there is much evidence in both East and West, and all over our continent, that this 40th anniversary will be primarily characterized by the lessons of the past for the present and future, by the striving to secure peace. Only from the FRG capital can one hear, besides tones of embarrassment, those of Mr. Dregger, who has not gotten over the fact that Hitler's pillaging to turn the European nations into slaves found its inglorious end in the ruins of the Reich chancellery. The fall of the German Reich in the flames of World War II, which sprung from German soil, does not even allow the possibility of inventing a new stab-in-the-back fairy tale.

The involvement with the past, with which Bonn has still not come to terms after 40 years, and which is also leading to increasing displeasure among Bonn's NATO allies, has gained a new dimension. After days of pseudo-fussing about the slogan of the Silesian association's meeting, which is to take place a few weeks after 8 May in Hanover, it has finally emerged: The revanchist central slogan is "40 years of exile -- Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free nations."

It is hard to imagine a more impertinent disparagement of the suffering and sacrifices of the nations liberated from the brown pest, a more shameless belittlement of the historical achievement of the anti-Hilter coalition, and above all of the Soviet Union, in smashing fascism. It seems as if time had stopped for decades. With trickery, which can be seen through all too easily, they want to make up for all those things that Hitler failed to do in a Europe without frontiers, ruled by Bonn, which would reach to the frontiers of the Soviet Union. That is no longer a policy, that is pure madness. At the same time, it is a lack of responsibility toward all those who were born in the FRG and rightly consider it their home.

Bonn gives its blessing to this, although it knows that nothing can be further from reality; nothing can be more dangerous than to reopen frontier questions, in the present or the future, and thus to want to correct the results of World War II and the postwar development.

No one can overlook that all this concerns not only questions of the past, but burning questions of the present. The parallel is obvious: Those who are unable to take an attitude at least based on reasons and realism toward 8 May also owe an answer to the vital issues of our time -- disarmament and the prevention of the militarization of space as intended in the Pentagon "star wars" plans. In official Bonn there is a refusal to see the historical lessons derived from the event which brought liberation from the brown barbarism not only to Europe, but also to the German people, and brought the longest period of peace in our century. In addition, no initiatives come from there for the creation of good preconditions for the new disarmament negotiations, as agreed in Geneva between the USSR and the United States.

Finally: The slogan with which Bonn identifies itself is an expression of the non-recognition of the results of World War II and postwar development, on which peace on our continent rests. Without a doubt this will be noted all over Europe.

HAEBER, LANGE MEET WITH GREENS DELEGATION

LD250041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The delegation of the FRG Bundestag's Greens party, which is in the GDR at the invitation of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD), met in Berlin today at the end of its visit of several days with Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Earlier they jointly toured the Palace of the Republic.

During the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, Waltraud Schoppe, group spokesperson of the FRG Bundestag's Greens expressed the delegation's thanks for the cordial reception in the GDR and for the opportunity to familiarize themselves, commensurate with their many interests, with the policy and development of the GDR, with the work and life of the people, in particular the equality of women.

In the numerous meetings and talks with working women, cooperative farmers, deputies, as well as representatives of parties and organizations, the delegation was able to convince itself of the firm commitment to peace and the great involvement of the GDR in the prevention of a nuclear war.

Herbert Haeber and Inge Lange stressed the GDR's humanist concern to do everything for the well-being of the people and for the preservation of peace. This is the fundamental objective of the socialist GDR in its domestic and foreign policies; the GDR, together with the USSR and the other socialist states, spares no efforts to ensure that in accordance with the Geneva agreement between the foreign ministers of the USSR and United States, substantial negotiations will take place covering the whole range of nuclear and space weapons. Every opportunity has to be used to stop the fateful arms race and, above all, to ensure that the militarization of space will never become a reality.

It was noted during the talk that the forthcoming 8 May, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, is a cause to intensify efforts so that peace will be preserved. Any attempt to question the borders in Europe that emerged as a result of World War II and the postwar period must be resolutely opposed.

The two sides assessed the visit to the GDR, despite differing views on a number of issues, as a valuable start for getting to know and understand one another. The representatives of the Greens invited a DFD delegation to pay a return visit to the FRG. The invitation, in the interest of continuing of contacts, was accepted with thanks.

ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; ACCORD SIGNED

LD240038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2009 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) — The SED and the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria have spoken out for a fruitful political dialogue leading to concrete solutions in order to lessen international tensions.

An Algerian delegation, headed by Mohamed Abada, member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat and chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, which ended a 5-day visit to the GDR on Thursday, together with its interlocutors, expressed the hope that the negotiations in Geneva would lead to worldwide detente ending nuclear armament and ensuring the nonmilitarization of space.

The FLN and the SED are convinced that the creation of just, lasting, and worldwide peace necessitate the total decolonization of the countries still under foreign rule, regard for the territorial integrity of states and the sovereignty of the peoples in their political, social, and economic development, and the creation of a democratic world economic order, while maintaining the common principle of equality. They expressed their concern about the serious deterioration of the international economic situation, especially in the developing countries.

The two sides affirmed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the increase in tension due to the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, which threatens peace and the security in the world, especially through the heightened nuclear arms race. These selfsame imperialist forces oppose the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as their right to self-determination and to independent political, economic, and social development.

They stressed the need for the development and consolidation of the alliance of all socialist, progressive, and democratic forces in the world, for the preservation of peace and security on earth.

During its GDR visit, the FLN delegation, at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, had the opportunity to see the economic, social, and cultural achievements of the country. It invited a delegation of the SED Central Committee to pay an official visit to Algeria.

At the end of the talk, a protocol on cooperation between the two parties for the years 1985 to 1986 was signed.

MARCOS WELCOMES KOENIG IN PHILIPPINE CAPITAL

LD250054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, 24 Jan (ADN) -- A message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the president of the Republic of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos, was presented to the Philippine head of state in Manila on Thursday by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig. During the meeting, which was also attended by Prime Minister Virata, President Marcos expressed his cordial thanks for the greetings and sent best wishes to the GDR people.

In the course of an exchange of political views with his guest, President Marcos stressed the need for disarmament and advanced the view that the funds released would benefit development in the Third World. Referring to the latest Soviet-American talks in Geneva, he expressed the hope that this path would continue successfully.

President Marcos paid tribute to the relations between the two states, which have been developing well, especially since Erich Honecker's visit to Manila in 1977, and expressed his conviction that cooperation between the two states may develop in all areas and that the friendship between the two peoples may deepen.

Prior to the meeting at the official seat of the Philippine president, Philippine Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and Gerd Koenig signed a cultural working plan for 1985-86 which, within the framework of the existing cultural agreement between the two states, provides for the exchange of artists and scientists as well as publications and exhibitions, among other things.

During a friendly talk with Arturo Tolentino, Gerd Koenig conveyed to the Philippine foreign minister an invitation from his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer, for an official visit to the GDR.

Gerd Koenig arrived in Manila on Wednesday at the invitation of Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino. On Thursday, the deputy GDR foreign minister began consultations with his counterpart, Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Pacificio Castro. These consultations will be continued over the next few days. Gerd Koenig also talked with Parliament President Yniguez.

Last night GDR Ambassador Dr Kurt Merkel, in honor of the GDR deputy foreign minister, gave a reception at which Vice Minister Castro and other leading officials of the Philippine Foreign Ministry, as well as numerous parliamentarians and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Manila, were present.

PROTOCOL EXPANDING TRADE SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD250051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the joint government commission under the existing econonomic agreement between the GDR and Finland ended in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol and a joint working program for the period up to June 1986.

The representatives of the two countries noted that foreign trade between their states is developing successfully. Proceeding from this, they discussed measures that serve the deepening and expansion of economic cooperation between the GDR and Finland as agreed during the visit to Finland in October 1984 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

They set specific activities to achieve high growth rates in foreign trade and to successfully develop the exchange of scientific-technological performances and results, and cooperation in third markets.

The GDR delegation was headed by Christian Meyer, chief of the Main Department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Finnish delegation by Ambassador Olli Mennander, deputy chief of the Trade Policy Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FELFE TOURS DANISH ENTERPRISES; CONCLUDES VISIT

LD250048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Copenhagen, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR delegation headed by Werner Felfe, member of the State Council, Politburo member, and SED Central Committee secretary, in Jutland on Thursday, went on a fact-finding tour of several food industry enterprises to examine the scope for developing the economic relations between the GDR and Denmark.

On the last day of its stay in Denmark, the delegation visited the Arinco canned milk factory, the Denmark Protein Enterprise, a research dairy of the DDS concern and the leading manufacturer of technical equipment for the food industry, Pasilac. Werner Felfe and his entourage were shown new technical developments and solutions for application in production; on previous days they had visited the Atlas AG Heavy Engineering Enterprise and an efficient slaughterhouse in Seeland.

During its 4-day visit, the delegation was accompanied by Henrik Holger Haxthausen, Danish ambassador to the GDR, and representatives of the Danish Ministry of Agriculture.

SOELLE, SOVIET TRADE MINISTER MEET IN MOSCOW

For a report on the meeting in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ADN-TASS COOPERATION -- Moscow, 22 Jan (ADN) -- ADN and TASS have agreed to expand cooperation in various areas of the exchange of news. Appropriate working agreements were signed on 22 January in Moscow by the general directors of both agencies, Guenter Poetschke and Sergey Losev. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 22 Jan 85 LD]

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER CONTINUES ECONOMIC TALKS

Meets Lazar, Nemeth, Marjai

LD242249 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuban deputy prime minister and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Cuban Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, in Budapest Thursday. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also met the Cuban minister. The friendly talks were attended by Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister and co-chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD250036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Hungarian-Cuban economic consultations here have ended with the signing of a protocol. The two deputy premiers, Jozsef Marjai and Jose Ramon Fernandez, have agreed to jointly develop the Cuban assembly plant of Ikarus buses and to increase the proportion of components and materials produced in the island country. Hungary, in conjunction with the CEMA countries, is participating in development of the production and processing of citrus fruits, in the expansion of nickel and cobalt production, and in the construction of a nuclear research institute. Cuba can continue to rely on Hungarian participation in geological exploration work, and Hungary will continue to receive Cuban experts and manpower. Planning experts of the two countries are continuing the work of coordinating the two countries' economic plans.

The Hungarian and Cuban deputy ministers of foreign trade signed the protocol for this year's exchange of goods. In accordance with it, in return for Cuban sugar, tropical fruits, and industrial raw and base materials, Hungary will deliver machines, equipment, consumer goods, and foodstuffs to Cuba.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL KISS LEAVES FOR HAVANA

LD242326 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- A delegation, headed by Brigadier General Lajos Kiss, general secretary of the Hungarian Union of Defense (MHSZ), has left for Havana to attend the congress of SETMI, the Cuban partner organization of MHSZ.

BORBELY DISCUSSES CEMA BANKS, CURRENCIES, CREDITS

AU231548 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jan 85 p 5

[Interview given by Laszlo Borbely, head of a department of the Ministry of Finance, to Gabor Istvan Benedek: "CEMA Banks, Currencies, and Credits", date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Benedek] The transferable ruble, the CEMA countries' common currency, was created and adopted in 1964. What role is this international financial device currently playing in bilateral and multilateral relations?

[Borbely] This common currency, in addition to promoting the delivery of goods, is indispensable to the accounting of various services, to distributing the expenses of investments to be implemented on the basis of synchronized plans, and even to the supply of international statistical data.

From a financial and technical point of view, the currency system based on transferable rubles makes extended accounting possible. That is, if member-state A exports to member-state B more than it imports, and member-state B has a claim against member-state C, the settling of the account can also take place between member-states A and C.

In practice, however, experience shows that the countries prefer to strive for a bilateral balance in their international payments; and thus, no doubt, a smaller area is left for the multilateral accounting that provides greater flexibility. The situation is similar in reference to convertibility; today the transferrable ruble can be converted into other currencies only with a limited circle and under certain restrictions and conditions.

[Benedek] The International Economic Cooperation Bank also started its activity 2 decades ago. How does the bank contribute to increasing foreign trade turnover?

[Borbely] In the last 20 years the bank has been steadily modernizing its credit system, adjusting to the development of economic cooperation within CEMA. Until the first half of the seventies, the bank supplied more credit, but this credit was supplied under more limited conditions, which in the end did not open up enough ways to flexibly utilize credit possibilities. The current credit system has adjusted itself to the changed conditions.

[Benedek] Western banks generally supply credit at a high interest rate. What interest rate policy does the CEMA International Bank follow?

[Borbely] In harmony with the complex development of CEMA's currency and financial system, the bank has modernized its activity in this area, too. Its account and credit interest are encouraging a much more efficient utilization of credit than occurred in the preliminary period. The interest rate is differentiated and depends on the length of the repayment period. The rate ranges from an annual 2 percent to an annual 5 percent.

[Benedek] The International Investment Bank was created in 1971. How do you evaluate this financial institution's almost 1 and 1/2 decades of activity?

[Borbely] The main task of the bank is to provide long-term credit for investment and development projects that contribute first of all to the socialist international devision of labor and also to the exploitation of raw and combustible materials and to their rational utilization.

[Benedek] What credit has Hungary obtained from the bank and how can the bank's activity be evaluated from a Hungarian point of view?

[Borbely] Hungary has up until now obtained from the bank credit for 15 investments amounting to approximately 650 million transferrable rubles. Out of the 15 investments, in the meantime we have placed 11 in operation, while three of the loans have even been paid back.

In the last 2-3 years, however, the bank's credit activity has decreased. This is partly connected with the fact that at the beginning of the eighties there was a well-known decrease in the growth of investments in the CEMA countries.

On the other hand, the credit supply was also limited because, parallel with the increase in demand for credit, the restrictions that have kept the utilization of sums provided in transferrable rubles within considerably narrow limits were not lifted.

[Benedek] How did relations between the CEMA financial institutions and the banks of the capitalist world develop?

[Borbely] Both CEMA banks are actively present in the international financial world. They have considerable prestige, and consequently they have a wide circle of banking relations. They have carried out considerable transactions in convertible currency; they accept and transfer accounts according to conditions. They have always aided the CEMA countries in their transactions, thus contributing to the consolidation of their currency situation.

1985 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TARGETS OUTLINED

AU231236 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 21 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Janos Cseh: "The Outstanding Goals of the Year -- Great Tasks Facing Agriculture -- Grain Production in the Forefront; Extra Payment for Lean Pigs; Exports Continue To Increase"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has stipulated a 2 percent increase in agricultural branch production this year. Stabilizing and increasing the high level of grain production is among the outstanding goals. This task continues to be one of the fundamental factors in field plant cultivation in 1985, too, but of the whole branch as well. Grain production planned for 1985 approaches 15.5 million metric tons, a quantity in line with the provisions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. An average yield of 4.9 metric tons of wheat and 6.1 metric tons of corn has been targeted. In order to achieve this, farms must see to it that a suitable application of agrotechnical means is carried out at a higher level than has so far been the case, together with maximum utilization of the potential production capacity, the development of energy-saving production and storage technologies, and the reduction of losses due to storage.

Viewing the achievements of rice production over the last few years, it is necessary to further increase production here. In addition to a slight increase in the cultivation area, the goal is to approach the 1983 yield. Developed, industrial-size fields and the technology available have made this possible. In the production of oil-seed, in addition to a slight increase in cultivated area, there is a need to increase the yield, too. An important goal is to have the cultivated area of field vegetables reach the 1984 level, and thus, together with the reviving small farm production, ensure a balanced domestic supply and the fulfillment of export obligations.

Concerning canning industry products, an increase in production of 10 percent over last year has been stipulated. To fulfill the domestic demand for sugar from domestically produced basic materials continues to be a fundamental task.

Wine-growers are faced with great tasks this year, as it is an essential requirement to maintain product quality and to strictly adhere to the regulations. At the same time, it is necessary to give more attention to the interests of wine-growers and fulfill the demands of domestic consumption.

There is a need to further expand storage capacity, modernize the technological level, and improve bottling conditions. Following the quantitative development of champagne production, the improvement and guaranteed maintenance of quality have become fundamentally important requirements.

In fruit production, besides the necessary felling of trees, there is a need to increase apple tree planting. By a rational division of interest, work, and production risk, there is a need to facilitate the increase in apricot and peach production. With careful preparation, it will be possible to open up 3,000 hectares for planting.

The size of the 1984 animal population and the amount of available fodder make it possible to increase animal production in 1985, too. Selling slaughter animals and animal products on the world market has, however, become extremely difficult. The greatest selling problems can be seen in the sale of pig products, but there is also a surplus of poultry and cattle for slaughter. As a result, the price of certain products continues to drop. In view of this, it is advisable to further increase dairy output and rapidly increase the stock of beef cattle. In pig production, the most important task is to reduce the process of fattening. The reduction of average purchase weight continues to be a fundamental element of quality improvement. A 1 forint extra quality price will be paid for small-scale farmers' white-meat pork sold at a weight of 95-120 kg; at the same time, the price of pigs that cannot be listed here will be reduced 1 forint beginning 1 December 1985. The main task of the meat industry continues to be to assure a high-level domestic supply, and to maintain, and if possible increase, the convertible currency income achieved in the previous year.

The poultry industry can carry out its activity under conditions similar to those in the previous year. Improving world market conditions are only temporarily easing marketing problems and are still not considerably improving poultry profit. The plan provides for an increase in the sale of ready-cut chicken and turkey products which require more work.

A slight increase is expected this year in the confectionery industry. Concerning confectionery products, the plan provides for a slight decrease in the production of roasted coffee and a dynamic 50 percent increase in the production of coffee blends. It has been decided to maintain or slightly increase the level of production of chocolate, chocolate products, and candy.

A further differentiation in food consumption is expected. The consumption of biologically important animal and plant proteins as a whole is not expected to change, but its composition is. A slight increase is expected in the consumption of poultry, eggs, milk, and dairy products.

One of the most important tasks of the agricultural branch continues to be fulfillment of socialist interstate obligations and maximal exploitation of non-ruble accounted export possibilities in order to improve the foreign trade balance. Overall exports of agricultural and food products planned for 1985 (in current prices) exceed by some 7-8 percent those of last year. The branch plan provides for a 3 percent increase in exports accounted in currencies other than the ruble.

BONIECKA QUESTIONS REAGAN'S POLICY TOWARD USSR

AU241058 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jan 85 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Questions After the Inauguration"]

[Text] The atmosphere surrounding Ronald Reagan's inauguration for a second presidential term was clearly different from the one 4 years ago. At that time, he swore to be faithful to the Constitution before the west front of the Capitol, which provided a symbolic confirmation of increased influence from the West and California on the life of the country. Reagan was new in Washington and gained his victory under the slogans "conservative revolution" and "rebuilding" America's military power. The bitter cold meant that the current inauguration took place inside the Capitol, and the open-air parade and ceremonies were canceled. Therefore, everything was more private [kameralny] and somehow matched the fact that Ronald Reagan is already something of an old acquaintance, resident in the White House.

This is no longer a new beginning, but a continuation of his policy of the previous 4 years, including the changes in recent months in his approach toward U.S.-USSR relations. He is the same conservative President, but certainly more mature now and anxious -- as he stressed in his inauguration speech -- to act for the sake of arms reductions during the new negotiations with the Soviet Union that are due to start shortly.

But in the same breath, Ronald Reagan confirmed his decision to develop space weapons and the need to take further action in order to "increase U.S. military strength." Therefore, questions arise: What sort of policy toward the USSR does he really intend to conduct in his second term of office? How will he reconcile the declaration about the need for armaments with his announcement of continuing the development of military programs? The complex promises contained in the speech of further reducing state expenditures and simplifying the taxation system are a forecast of the continuation of Reaganomics, perhaps with a few modifications.

On the other hand, the changes taking place in his administration, the transfer of old colleagues from California to other posts, and the resignation of some superconservatives, raise questions as to the paths of action. Will the second term be more pragmatic, will President Reagan reliquish the "conservative revolution"?

23 JANUARY POPIELUSZKO TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

LD240159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Report on Torun trial proceedings on 23 January with named witnesses and unidentified questioners]

[Text] It is already the 18th day of the trial. General Zenon Platek, suspended director of the department which employed those in the dock, continued to give evidence.

[Begin recording] [Question] Did the witness ever himself, personally urge, or draw attention to indolence in, the operations of the department of Grzegorz Piotrowski and of deputy Adam Pietruszka, were there ever situations when the witness was forced to urge, speed up, or to enforce operations more efficiently, when the person of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was concerned? Did the witness urge haste in this specific issue?

[Platek] Your Honor, if I may refer to the statement of esteemed Defense Counsel [name indistinct] -- if I am not mistaken, it was yesterday -- to the effect that state-church relations are such a delicate sphere, then indeed we acted in this spirit. Never was there any haste, and it was forbidden to rush things.

[Question] I would like to return to the issue of the journey to Gdansk. Was that a service task which [words indistinct] was it a task that required recommendation by anyone prior to departure?

[Platek] In principle yes, at least if I directed the matter that is how I would proceed.

[Question] Did you read the text of Piotrowski's statement, which was handed to each of us?

[Platek] Yes, it concerns Archbishop Gulbinowicz, Bishop Werno, Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk...

[Question, interrupting] Customs duty relief?

[Platek] Yes, customs duty relief, and money deposited with Father Jerzy Popieluszko. So, I can give a brief explanation about these issues. These were by no means revelations, because I can say that the newspaper SETTE GIURNO described exactly with photocopies -- it came out in November, I think, in 1983 -- how the parish priest in [word indistinct] Tarnopol collaborated with the Gestapo there, and betrayed seven Poles who were shot. I am merely quoting that newspaper.

[Question] So you obtained your information from the foreign press?

[Platek] Yes. Just that, here, and no other (?issues). As regards this, there are photocopies, and that paper is available. Priests brought it here as a revelation, even; some of them, not only (?that); whoever wanted could have a look at it. [sentence as heard] We even considered this. If the court is interested -- am I to continue?

[Question] Excuse me. We: Who does that mean? Mr Pietruszka as well?

[Platek] Er, well, in the department...

[Question] In the department?

[Platek] Yes; we considered the question whether this issue should be taken up. I am talking about this at the moment. Because it did come under the statute of limitations, since it wasn't done in person, they rejected it, for it was of course agreed with lawyers; on the other hand, the second issue: well, the matter is under investigation, it has expired, the matter has been put aside.[as heard] But as regards the matter of those Z80 million deposited at the Wroclaw Curia, those Z80 million about which the archbishop, or about which there is an inquiry going on at the moment, well, this is a known issue too. As regards...

[Question, interrupting] Therefore, known in the department? I apologize for breaking in [words indistinct].

[Platek, interrupting] Known in the department, known in the department.

[Question] I am simply asking if you knew about it in the department?

[Platek] That is to say, (?it didn't interest) everyone.

[Question] But did Mr Pietruskza (?know)?

[Platek] Yes. The (?leadership), yes. Then, the issue of Bishop Werno -- because that is a matter of, well, purely intimate relations, I wouldn't like to, here, publicly,...

[Question, interrupting] Of course.

[?Presiding judge] The witness is absolutely right.

[Platek] As regards those deposited millions -- for that also came into play where Father Popieluszko was concerned -- that was operational information; information which simply not everyone could have known.

[Question] I will return to the same point. Did Mr Pietruskza, could he know of this information; could you tell the court about this?

[Platek] Well, it would be hard for me to say here, but I would say that because of the supervision over this, he ought to have known.

[Question] And Piotrowski?

[Platek] Piotrowski ought to know this, because this was his sector of work.

[Question] Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

[Question] I have a brief question for the witness...

[?Judge] Please come to the table.

[Question] I would like to know one thing. The witness has been shown the permit for a trip on the 19th.

[Platek] A photocopy.

[Question] A photocopy, for October 1984 [words indistinct]. Can the witness, on the basis of a first look, I mean on the basis of the photocopy...?

[Platek] The photocopy is well-known, of course...

[Question] What concerns me here is...

[Platek, interrupting]...to the participants in the trial.

[Question] Can he observe, on the basis of a first look, some areas that have been rubbed over? I don't mean any other additional insertions there, for these are less important, the only important thing is [word indistinct].

[Platek] [Passage indistinct].

[Question] Nevertheless, this insertion has been photographed here, has it not? And not just one, for there are two pages, and (?something is showing through one).

[Question] [Words indistinct] One cannot see that anything has been changed, or added. But were such alterations visible on the original? For yesterday the witness said...

[Platek, interrupting] [Passage indistinct]

[Question] But did the witness notice something?

[Question] For all that, did he notice something?

[Platek] [Passage indistinct]

[?Judge] Please come back to the spot [to the microphone].

[Question] Between the moment when the witness received the permit from M. and the moment when he handed it over to the officer in the investigative bureau, would it have been possible for the defendant Pietruszka to come across it?

[Platek] I did not kno... [breaks off mid-word] Yesterday I told your honor that Pietruszka was outside Warsaw, that is to say, he had some official duties he was performing on the edge of Warsaw.

[Question] I ask because there were contradictions. Certain persons heard something different. I merely wanted the matter to be clear. Does the witness know where the original of the permit is now?

[Platek] I don't know, I think it must be in the court files.

[Question] I have one question which the witness could answer, but if the witness has problems with it then I am aware the witness cannot answer this. The witness said that the issue of Father Popieluszko was one of the cases, as regards the range of your duties and tasks, that was a peripheral matter. Could the witness tell the court his observations or reflections on this subject? Since this was such a peripheral matter, then why was all that was done, done -- not wishing to repeat everything -- that is, an action was taken that is without precedent in Poland?

[Platek] Your honor, I asked myself this question 100 times, and I think that this, despite all the regulations in force, all principles in this ministry in Poland, well, I, well the judgment here is not up to me. It is simply difficult to tell myself what the answer to this question is.

[Question] One more question concerning the set of registration numbers under the glass on the desk: Can the witness say why such a list of numbers was made, and why there should be a complete set of numbers there? Who was it for? Why was it done?

[Platek] This was for the use of the secretary and the duty officer. They were the ones who referred to them most often.

[Question] In this case, should both numbers appear on such a list of cars and their numbers, both numbers used by a car?

[Platek] Really, there should be on it the service number, as it was the number that was used most often, and the operational number...

[Question, interrupting] Both were used, as there were two of them?

[Platek] Yes, your honor, but this second number is not just for everyday use, and if the chief wanted to keep it secret, then it was his decision not to show this number there.

[Question] But from whom was this kept secret? After all, you are in your own place.

[Platek] Well, your honor, at our own place, but all sorts of people, enemies and all, went to the secretariat, to the director of the department; such people would sit down and wait for hours to be received by the director or the deputy director, and they walked about and could see everything.

[Question] You shouldn't have let them in. [passage indistinct as several people speak together].

[Question] If someone from [word indistinct] wanted to get inside your place, he would (?simply) come alone?

[Platek] Of course. He would have simply made an appointment with me, and it was my duty to receive him within a certain time [words indistinct].

[Question] Well, Mr Wende is of the opinion that you should not have been letting them in.

[Platek] Well, I can only [words indistinct].

[Question] (?If it's all) so secret...

[Platek] I can only tell the council that -- well, no, that would be too much [outburst of laughter in the courtroom] -- that we used to receive visits from someone who is now finding (?this fact) surprising.

[Question] [Words indistinct] is more strict than you. [end recording]

Next, the court heard evidence from Stanislaw L., who together with Waclaw G. was dispatched to Torun in order to gather as extensive intelligence as possible regarding the circumstances of Father Popieluszko's kidnapping and the investigation that was being conducted. The intelligence collected was to have been passed directly to Gen Zenon Platek.

[Begin recording] [Stanislaw L.] While at the offices of the internal affairs office in Torun, I witnessed the arrival of information from Bydogoszcz about the registration number of the car, or cars. The registration number WAB 6031, belonging to a light gray Fiat-125P passenger car with three men inside, had been sighted in Bydgoszcz in the vicinity of the church where Father Popieluszko had been staying. Since in the department there was a car with the registration WAB 6031, which was light gray, and I knew about it, I prompted Waclaw G. to let Gen Platek know about it immediately. At about 2330 he went to the telephone and in my presence conveyed in full the intelligence of which I have spoken to Gen Platek. On Sunday, we carried on performing our duties.

[Question] At what time did you set out?

[Stanislaw L.] We left Torun at about 1500. We departed for Warsaw.

[Question] Did you draw up a written report?

[Stanislaw L.] Yes, in Torun itself. We called it notes, that's what we called it. (?We went) to the office of Director Platek where Deputy Director Adam Pietruszka and also another deputy director were present. Waclaw G. was making a verbal report. As for me, well, after this verbal report -- I read the contents of the notes we had drawn up.

[Question] You gave the numbers of Director Pietruszka, didn't you?

[Stanislaw L.] In their entirety. When these numbers [as heard] were brought up in the conversation, Adam Pietruszka was taking notes. He was simply writing them down.

[Question] You did not say that you knew this number [singular as heard] did you?

[Stanislaw L.] Not at the time. I thought that Adam Pietruszka also knew this number. After all, the car was (?a departmental one). After reading and reporting...

[Question, interrupting] He thanked you?

[Stanislaw L.] Yes, he thanked us.

[Question] In other words, you were there between 1800 and 1900?

[Stanislaw L.] Yes, that's right.

[Question] In the morning of the 22d, the witness reported to work. Did anyone else summon you in the matter of [word indistinct]...

[Stanislaw L., interrupting] No one else summoned me as regards this matter, or any other matter. On the evening of the 22d I received orders by telephone from Grzegorz Pietrowski, who said that on the instruction of Gen Platek I was to go again to the Torun Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in the morning of 23 October.

[Question] Did he say for what purpose?

[Stanislaw L.] The purpose was not specified at all.

[Question] Another question for the witness in connection with the visit to the director's office, but this time as regards the conversation with the defendant Pietruszka: Was there ever a time when Pietruszka showed surprise when these numbers -- KZC and WAB -- were given for the first time?

[Stanislaw L.] I did not notice anything like this. [end recording]

Following the evidence of Stanislaw L., one of the plenipotentiaries of the auxiliary defense councils made a submission in connection with the evidence of Gen Zenon Platek.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Defense Counsel official] I submit first that the representatives of the prosecutor's office indicate where, right now, the original of the travel permit is, the one issued to Piotrowski for 19 October and signed by defendant Pietruszka. Second, I submit that a confrontation be arranged between witnesses Jozef [surname deleted] and witness Zenon Platek as to the following circumstances: In what condition was this document at the moment of being handed over by Jozef [surname deleted] to Zenon Platek?

These circumstances are important in this case. I think that in connection with this I do not need to give a more extensive reason for my submission.

[Judge] What (?do you want to say) on this subject, Prosecutor [name indistinct]?

[Prosecutor] [Words indistinct] think that the original of the document is at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. As regards the second point, your honor, we have no objections to the submission. [end recording]

The defending counsels also agreed to this motion. The court did not adopt a decision today regarding this motion.

Next to testify was witness Waclaw G., the second of the inspectors sent to the scene of the crime. Because the court noted some discrepancies in what he say saying, the testimony that witness Waclaw G. made during the investigation was read.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reader] At about 2300 on 20 October, I acquainted myself with the content of the note made following the news conveyed by the voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Bydgoszcz. According to this note, on the day when Father Popieluszko stayed in Bydgoszcz, in the area where he was staying, a Fiat 125P was seen with the registration number WAB 6031, or the same or similar car with registration number KZC 0243. I gave this note to read to Stanislaw [name deleted]. Having read it, he announced that the registration number WAB 6031 was known to him and he suggested that I convey this news immediately to General Platek. In accordance with this suggestion, at about 2330 I conveyed by telephone the news to Director Platek at his home, that the voivodship office in Bydgoszcz had noted the presence of the car with registration number WAB 6031 near the place where Popieluszko was.

Independent of that number, I also gave Platek the number KZC 0243, informing him that they concern the same or a similar car. Apart from the mentioned registration numbers WAB 6031 and KZC 0243, I did not give any other registration numbers to director Platek. On 21 October 1984 about 1800... [corrects himself] 1900, after returning to Warsaw, I went to Director Platek's office. As the Director was not present, I gave a report on the stay in the voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Torun to Deputy Director Adam Pietruszka. At that time, apart from me and Pietruszka, those present in the office were: Deputy director [words indistinct]; Adam Pietruszka, making notes, received my report. While making a report on the actions carried out in Torun to Adam Pietruszka, I conveyed [word indistinct] information concerning a car noted in Bydgoszcz, with the registration number WAB 6031 and KZC 0243 [as heard], saying here that this was the same or a similar car. I mentioned that Adam Pietruszka, having heard from me the car numbers, was distinctly upset by this information. Apart from the verbal report, we gave Adam Pietruszka an official report on the visit to Torun.

There was no information in that report about the car registration numbers. To the pertinent question of why, the witness testified: I conveyed information on that subject on 20 October at 2330 to Gen Platek, and I did not see the need to repeat that in the report, all the more so because I had verbally given the numbers to Pietruszka as well. I mentioned that after several days [name indistinct] informed me that the Pietruskza's reaction seemed strange to him, while we were giving a report on the visit to Torun. Observing the notes made by Pietruszka, it seemed that Pietruszka wrote down a different car number from the one I had given.

[Question] I will stay with those letters now: KZC. When making a statement during the inquiry, did you use notes or your memory?

[Waclaw G.] I did not use notes, because I destroyed them right away.

[Question] Just by using your memory?

[Waclaw G.] From memory alone.

[Question] When giving the numbers both to Gen Platek and to the defendant Pietruszka, did you do so from memory, or did you use notes?

[Waclaw G.] I used notes.

[Question] You made notes on the basis of...?

[Waclaw G.] The records on the chief's desk in the voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Torun.

[Question] Did you think you noted them down correctly?

[Waclaw G.] I think I made a faithful transcript.

[Question] You think so, are you sure?

[Waclaw G.] May it please the court! How can a man be certain in general [words indistinct] one writes something down in order to do so correctly.

[Question] In view of that, when using your memory during the investigation, is it possible that you did not have exact recall of the numbers written on a piece of paper, and which were then given in the course of making depositions?

[Waclaw G.] I could have made a mistake, but it seemed to me that I remembered correctly.

[Question] I would like to obtain a few details from you on the subject of this nocturnal conversation. You gave the car numbers you have mentioned here. Apart from these two numbers, did you give any other numbers? What I mean is, did you just give the letters from the registration numbers, or the figures alone? Were there only these two?

[Waclaw G.] I gave no other numbers, because I simply had no information about other car numbers noted in Bydgoszcz in the vicinity of the church.

[Question] You only gave the numbers and said nothing about the passengers?

[Waclaw G.] I don't remember.

[Question] You don't remember. Were you confronted with the defendant Pietruszka?

[Waclaw G.] Yes.

[Question] Did you say the same then to Pietruszka's face as you are saying here today before the court?

[Waclaw G.] Yes.

[Question] And what was the response of the defendant Pietruszka?

[Waclaw G.] Your Honor, that confrontation was very unpleasant for me, because after I had made my deposition, Pietruszka, when asked to give his view of my depostion, delivered a sort of tirade: Mr Prosecutor, it is downright shocking for me that the witness [Waclaw G.] has spoken of a work colleague until recently, and that he dared to lie so brazenly; and so on and so forth, (?but he doesn't remember).

[Question[You accused him outright of lying?

[Waclaw G.] Yes. He said that he [as heard] is using the fact, as his former subordinate, to have his revenge on him now. That's probably how he described it. I answered then, that I was testifying the truth, in accordance with [words indistinct].

[Question] The defendant Pietruszka [words indistinct]. The facts were obvious, the reaction by Pietruszka was of one sort or another. If (?in the opinion) of the esteemed court, it is obvious that (?they did not include) the car numbers in the note and that this is an obvious and acceptable issue; and on the other hand, (?if) for the esteemed court (?it is) obvious that there was another deputy director besides, and if he did not hear those things either, then the court (?accepts it) and (?there is) nothing more to say. [end recording]

In the next part of the proceedings, the witness was asked about details of events by the judges, plenipotentiaries of the ancillary prosecutors, and the defense counsels.

Then the accused, Grzegorz Pietrowski, made an (?application).

[Begin Pietrowski recording] May it please the court, when I was shown in the inquiry that pass for a trip on 19 October, I noticed that despite the erasure there remained some microscopic traces of a ballpoint pen. As far as I am aware, contemporary technology allows one to ascertain whether those traces of ballpoint pen come from the same pen that was used to complete the whole form; and I would like to request, because I am aware of how that correction could have happened, I would like to request -- if the esteemed court deems it useful -- that the forensic department of the main headquarters [of the Citizen Militia] be asked for an additional, supplementary expert report on whether that erased stroke was made by the same pen or by a different one. I can provide the pen with which I wrote the text for comparative tests. [end recording]

In connection with the sickness of two witnesses -- Eugeniusz M. and Beata M. -- the prosecutor submitted that they be excused from giving evidence before the court, seeing as it would be concerning secondary circumstances already known; or that at most their statements from the investigation be disclosed and read out. The auxiliary plaintiffs' representative objected and counter-proposed that the number of witnesses involved in the process of giving evidence be increased. The usefulness of that proposal was in turn questioned by the prosecutor, who said that calling these witnesses, especially the officers from the voividship Internal Affairs Office in Bydgoszcz who spotted the registration numbers of the kidnappers' car, would add nothing to the already known facts.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] None of the defendants denies that they changed the registration numbers in Bydgoszcz.

Why should we, therefore, take additional evidence of this circumstance? It is unnecessary, it will lengthen the proceedings and will lead to nothing.

As far as calling the head of the Criminal Bureau of the Citizens Militia main headquarters as a witness is concerned, this again would be a witness...although I could say here from a formal point of view that the person who proposed this witness, that is the auxiliary plaintiff's representative, should indicate the relevance of the evidence that he wants to provide by using this witness. Well, he has not shown the relevance and only yelled that we all know it. I, for example, don't know what the relevance is and I have to guess.

Your honor, for the same reason as above I believe that (?it would serve no purpose) to call yet another, third, witness to demonstrate that the numbers were changed, that the fact was noticed, that it was confirmed; unless, of course, somebody is interested in methods of conducting preparatory proceedings. Somebody who is particularly interested, who would like to learn who conveys information in the course of preparatory proceedings in what way, through what channels, and where to, would find it in his interest to call 5 witnesses, 10 witnesses to demonstrate the same circumstance, since from 10 witnesses it is possible to learn about certain structures and to define certain things which there is no need to know. It seems to me that in order to elucidate the material truth in this trial, they are not necessary.

[Unidentified speaker] Lawyer Grabinski, if you please.

[Unidentified speaker] May it please the court. I would first like to make my position known on the submission by defendant Piotrowski. I am of the opinion that this submission is (?justified) to the highest degree. The files of the case do not have the original of this document and it does not emerge from the opinion that is enclosed to what extent the alterations carried out on this document are visible to the naked eye. And this is of importance for an evaluation of the evidence given by all the witnesses. I do not need to say, either, how important this is for determining certain (?lines) in this matter.

[Unidentified speaker] Is there anyone else who would like to speak? Mr Prosecutor, please.

[Unidentified speaker] The availability of the information which might be of importance in this matter of the responsibility of the defendant Pietruszka has been determined in a sufficient and comprehensive manner. The following are known: when, from whom, at which hour and even in what circumstances this information reached the department and what happened to it in the department. Can this information explain anything more to us? Or perhaps the two functionaries standing outside the church in Bydgoszcz? Let us not be ridiculous, may it please the court, by saying yes. What else can this information tell us? Is this some sort of misunderstanding? I do not wish to use stronger terms here. Is this in the interests of the indictment? I ask you, does it serve these interests? They refer to the interests of the indictment, refer to me as public prosecutor. They forget that (?they) are also plaintiffs, with the difference that they are ancillary prosecutors and they should cooperate in the administration of justice; and that is their role.

[Unidentified speaker] And for the time being (?it is in the interests of) one of the accused; that is what one would conclude [word indistinct] their support for his proposal. They are cooperating.

[Previous speaker] Yes. [end recording]

The court did not make a statement on those issues and, after 8 hours of proceedings, at approximately 1730, it ordered an adjournment until tomorrow.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Trial

AU241458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 85 p 5

[Jerzy A. Salecki commentary: "The Torun Trial -- Evidence"]

[Excerpts] Last week it was the witnesses who gave evidence at the Torun trial, During the intervals, the trial observers, journalists, and the public continued to comment on the questions put to witnesses by the judges and the interrogators and on the conduct of the witnesses.

The depositions made by the witnesses during the trial last week have confirmed the earlier assumptions of the journalists that there is no question of any other unknown participants in or instigators of the kidnapping and slaying of Father Popieluszko. The trial continues, and it would be premature to formulate categorical assertions in this regard. The witnesses' evidence and the present trial proceedings show that there is nothing to indicate that, aside from the four defendants in the dock, there are in existence any other persons who consciously supported, recommended, or approved of the lawless "action." Forensic experts, who investigated the causes of Father Popeluszko's death, will tell us about the dramatic aspects of this action.

I would like to say something about the evidence given by a 17-year-old witness, who is undergoing a course in operating heavy road and construction machines. He and his colleagues live in the hostel into which W. Chrostowski [Father Popieluszko's driver] was able to escape from the kidnappers. When asked by the prosecutor why only he was interrogated about helping Chrostowski, although there were several other boys in the room, the young witness replied: "All the others were drunk...."

I confess that I would be extremely pleased if I were told that the organizers of the course for 17-year-old boys had been punished for having forgotten about their educative duties and about their supervising and taking care of young boys....

SPOKESMAN JERZY URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD242136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Grazyna Zielinska report on Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 24 January press conference for domestic journalists; recorded passages within quotation marks]

[Text] Most questions addressed to the government press spokesman concerned consultations now in progress on price increases and the lifting of rationing. Jerzy Urban was asked about the government's view on the course of consultations to date.

[Urban] "At this moment it is difficult to have a conclusive view on the course of consultations, because a conclusive view will apply to the results of consultations. We are in the process of consultations; everything is being examined and assessed. We noticed that even during consultations clear changes in view are taking place. Maybe it is connected with a better understanding of the essence of proposals under consultation.

"A considerable modification in the feeling of pensioners was achieved by the announcement about an increase in pensions. At the initial stage only about one fifth of those taking part in consultations selected one variation; others spoke in general terms to the effect that they do not want prices to rise, or spoke about some questions connected with price movement, but no variations were chosen.

"The picture changed a bit after an examination of the first set of questionnaires drawn up by the price research enterprise. But I warn you that these are only preliminary data calculated on the basis of this set of questionnaires and not on the majority of polls. The majority of those who replied to the polls, 48.5 percent chose the third variation, the most far-reaching as far as (?lifting) of rationing is concerned. Only 20 percent oppose variations, or are undecided. It appears from the poll that pensioners constituted a minority, only about 40 percent, whereas in the initial reactions in which the first variation had far greater appeal, pensioners constituted the majority.

"A very considerable variation in opinions emerges from [word indistinct] consultation. There are demands for increasing pay equality, which is contrary to government policy. The poll apparently registers a dislike for the second and third variations, arising from a great fear of what the market will look like after rationing has been lifted. Obviously, assurances by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, calculations and estimates presented by the ministry are not sufficiently convincing."

One journalist asked if food price hikes in connection with increased rents, payments for coal and coke will cause a reduction in the community's living standard.

[Urban] "Food price hikes and rent increases are not symptoms of a reduction in the living standard. This year's plan envisages a stabilization of the living standard, at least at last year's level, and there are no signs that such a stabilization will fail to take place. The increases in food prices and rents are all things that have been planned in advance, are covered by the plan and are balanced in a manner that in general will prevent any decline in the living standard on the general social scale. Any general unease of this kind is unjustified. However, particular families may be justified in their alarm over the way their living standard will shape up this year, because the average general social living standard will neither decline nor improve perceptibly this year, since increases in production will be set aside to stabilize the market. This does not mean that this will be reflected in the position of every family. Some families will gain, others will neither gain nor lose anything, and undoubtedly there will also be families whose living standard declines -- this is an inevitable result of the policy that links wage increases to increased production."

There was also a question about government orders.

[Urban] "The list of goods covered by government orders this year is almost identical to last year's. Irons are the only additional items among the industrial products covered by government orders. However, in the area of household appliances, only 50-80 percent of the demand will be met. There will be increases, however, in the production of certain items: for instance there will be an increase of approximately 12,000 vacuum cleaners. There will be a considerable increase in the production of radios. We may also indicate that there will continue to be difficulties in purchasing underwear, though here there will be a considerable increase by about 8 million items. The increase in hosiery products will be 7.5 million pairs more than last year. The production of shirts -- or at least of shirt fabrics, which after all determines the number of shirts -- will be greater than last year's. But in this area only 90 percent of trade demand will be met. We can signal a reduction in the supplies of footwear. But although there will be a certain reduction in supplies here, the trade says that these supplies will be sufficeint, that is, the reduction is the result of reduced [word indistinct]."

Minister Jerzy Urban was also asked to give his assessment of the government's work last year.

[Urban] "Whereas in previous years the government concerned itself primarily with ad hoc matters, matters arising from the still very acute economic and to some extent also sociopolitical situation, last year was marked by the fact that many government measures were now of a long-term character. An example is the very important document, the long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. Many social problems were already given long-term consideration. A report was compiled on the state of science and technology in Poland, [word indistinct] the main directions in these spheres up to 1990; the assumptions of the program for changes in the structure of production and development conditions in priority spheres, for example the agricultural foodstuffs complex, housing construction, health protection, were approved.

"Among the positive factors, although this is not typical for the government [as heard], one must mention first of all the people's council elections. A second very favorable event for the progress of normalization and agreement was the amnesty, approved on the initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth by the Sejm. There was a progressive stabilization of economic relations. Last year ended with a 9-percent rise in industrial production. The central annual plan was exceeded, despite various sectional shortages. Political and economic relations with the socialist countries grew closer. This was accompanied by a development of contacts with Western countries and a distinct departure by West Europe at least from the policy of isolating Poland and the policy of restrictions."

Next, there was a question about Polish foreign policy this year.

[Urban] "A communique was published today about the arrival of the foreign minister [as heard] of Great Britain. We expect the postponed visit by FRG Minister Genscher to take place. Talks are in progress on that subject. In the fairly near future a meeting of the joint Polish-FRG commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation is envisaged. Visits to Poland by the foreign ministers of Spain and Ireland have been proposed. Visits are possible -- talks are in progress on this subject -- by the foreign ministers of Denmark and Belgium. The possibility is being considered of Minister Olszowski paying an official visit to Austria. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski will probably visit India.

"A CEMA session is envisaged for Poland; the delegations will be led by heads of government. It is also envisaged that a session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact will be held in Poland.

"The foreign minister of Thailand can be expected to visit Poland. A considerable number of political consultations at the level of deputy foreign minister are envisaged.

"There will be a meeting of the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the PRC.

"A very clear intensification of Poland's foreign contacts can be expected, even in comparison with 1984, which was a lively year in this year. All this proves that Poland is recovering its due position in world politics, the position due to it both within the socialist camp and in the wider European and world arena. All this demonstrates the evident bankruptcy of the policy of isolating Poland pursued and to some extent still being pursued by the United States and some of its allies. This formula of the United States and some of its allies is becoming increasingly anachronistic because in fact at present there is only one ally actually supporting the U.S. policy of isolating Poland."

A longer report on the press conference held today by the government press spokesman will appear in tomorrow's press.

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION EXPELS 2,800 IN 1984

LD241833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] During a session of the party Central Control Commission, it has been stated that last year more than 2,800 persons were expelled from the PZPR, and that more than 6,500 cases involving the attitudes of party members had been considered. The important role that the warning conversations play and ought to play in the shaping of appropriate attitudes was also pointed out. More than 6,300 of these were held, and among other things related to the lack of thrift and failure to observe professional discipline. It was also stressed that the accountability meetings and conferences of party organizations create a platform favoring the introduction into the activities of the commissions of the essential modifications they require to render them more effective.

LECH WALESA VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S FUTURE

PM180945 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Jan 85 p 14

[Interview with former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Dominique Lenglart and Christian de Carne in Gdansk on 28 December]

[Text] Question: The trial of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's murderers is due to end in Torun on 21 January. Do you think that priest's fight, which ended tragically, was useful?

Lech Walesa: I knew Father Popieuluszko very well, he prayed a great deal for prisoners and called for their release in his sermons. His death caused me great pain. I was not the only one to feel this, because Father Popieluszko had made sacrifices for many people. His martyrdom is a threat to all of us, but we will not be afraid. We will follow the path he showed us with our heads high -- the path of fighting evil with good.

Question: Do you regard the latest release of political prisoners, Bogdan Lis and Piotr (Lierzwski, as a sign of the government's strength or weakness?

Lech Walesa: I do not really care which it is, since Solidarity has a program to implement and knows perfectly well how to implement it. As the organization's leader, and on behalf of the Polish people, I am, however, ashamed that in a country with a democratic tradition innocent people should be imprisoned and tortured without reason under the free world's very nose. The Polish people will not go on forever tolerating the imprisonmentof innocent people. Look at Bogdan Lis: After 6 months in prison he still seems tired, but he still has the same will to fight.

Question: You seem rather bitter toward the Western world. Do you feel that its solidarity is starting to wane, and are you appealing to it?

Lech Walesa: Solidarity increasingly needs this Western aid. For us it is a way of being stronger and feeling supported in our daily struggle. The Western world's aid and attention can prevent the repetition of such shameful affairs as Father Popieluszko's murder. With it, we will be able to act more freely, and thanks to it, I can express myself freely. I need it to avoid arrest. But I am increasingly forced to play the fool in order to be tolerated, to appear stupid in order to remain the strongest.

Question: What role and future do you think the clandestine movement now has?

Lech Walesa: Clandestine action is a duty for some people, because the very existence of the Solidarity trade union requires two paths -- one official and the other clandestine. These two paths are absolutely necessary, and they represent the only way out for Solidarity in the face of the military government. Solidarity is like an iceberg: a minority of our members act openly and the others act below the surface. The amnesty proposed by the authorities to the members of the clandestine movement and exiles, which expired on 31 December 1984 (and which 371 members accepted, according to official figures), is dangerous for these people, because the government in fact has nothing to offer them in return. Those who chose to take clandestine action after 13 December 1981 should persevere, because their action is much more effective if it is clandestine.

Question: You are on the tip of the iceberg -- a position which is very tricky at times and which prompts a number of criticisms. Especially the criticism that you are not firm enough toward the government.

Lech Walesa: I do not intend to effect a revolution. It is still too soon to solve all the problems and change direction. To find a practical solution to our problems, we must take account of the fact that we have no chance of winning a victory against force. We must wait for a more favorable time. We cannot fight in sneakers against tanks, but we can wait for them to rust away!

Question: Another criticism frequently leveled at you by Solidarity's hardliners is that you "stick" too closely to the positions adopted by the church, which tends to try to moderate Solidarity's action.

Lech Walesa: The Polish church has survived all the attacks made on it over 1,000 years. Its fight has given it formidable strength, and it now represents the Polish people's hope. Its wisdom in the struggle has enabled it to sustain this strength. And this is how Solidarity must survive. Moreover, the church today is Solidarity's only refuge as regards freedom of speech. We cannot afford to lose it.

Question: Do you have specific objectives as we approach the new year, the 4th year that General Jaruzelski is starting as the country's leader?

Lech Walesa: First, I want to establish contact with all those who want this [sentence as published]. Especially with trade unionists: We must form one big family across the world. I want to build a veritable web of contacts with all the trade unions of some Eastern bloc countries. I cannot say more about this for the time being. I am already in contact with French trade unions, and we are working in close cooperation on some points, notably the economy and education. The new Polish trade unions will need to learn all these lessons if they are to be better organized and avoid the mistakes we made. This cooperation with the Western trade unions will also enable us to develop a private sector in Poland. These are practical projects. Aside from this, Solidarity remains the sole objective for me. Not only because of what it represented, and not only as a workers' trade union, but also because it enabled us to survive and hope, quite simply by sustaining solidarity among people.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT OPOLE WAR LIBERATION CEREMONY

LD241352 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Jan. 24 -- On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet liberation from Nazi occupation, the southwestern town of Opole today opened the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the recovery of Poland's northern and western territories.

The ceremonies were attended by top party and state officials, including PUWP leader and Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. Gen Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski signed their names in the visitor's book at the museum.

Veterans of the Silesian uprisings issued a message to former commander-in-chief of the Polish Armed Forces, marshal of Poland, Michal Zymierski. The meeting [as received] laid flowers at the monument to freedom fighters outside the museuam.

In evening, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski and other personalities attended a peace rally at a sports [passage indistinct].

SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED

For a report on a plan for Soviet-Polish cultural cooperation signed in Moscow, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS POPULATION, GROWTH PROBLEMS

AU241419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 21 January, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report by the Government Commission for Population Policy about Poland's demographic situation. The situation is characterized by a high growth in population, a drop in infant mortality, and a further fall in internal movements and movements in and out of the country. Unfavorable changes include a spread of illness, including so-called social [cywilizacyjny] illnesses, in other words, diseases of the circulation, tumors, and other complaints. Alcoholism, drug addiction, and smoking are also spreading.

Poland's foreseen population growth for the years 1985-2000 will affect the country's socioeconomic policy. It is foreseen that the population will rise by 2.8 million during this period. These extra people will have to be provided with the basics, in other words, housing, food, clothing, and medical care. The number of children of elementary school age will increase by over 1 million and will reach about 5.2 million. This will require an expansion of school premises and more teachers, and also textbooks and teaching aids. At the same time, there will be more children in postelementary schools, and, therefore, there will be a need for more places in these schools. On the other hand, the growth of the working population will gradually decrease. It is estimated that the working population in the second half of the eighties will rise by 325,000. This will cause changes in the structure of employment and will demand better work organization and considerably greater productivity. The number of people of a retirement age will rise by 825,000, involving an increase in funds for social benefits.

One must therefore realize that difficult tasks stem from the population forecast, tasks that will directly and indirectly affect many areas of the country's socioeconomic life. The Government Presidium placed the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, the relevant ministers, and city mayors under an obligation to include the socioeconomic effects of the population growth in the drafts of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan and of the future plan up to the year 2000.

WARSAW ZSMP MEETS, DISCUSSES LIVING CONDITIONS

AU241438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The fourth accountability-election conference of the Warsaw Voivodship Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] summed up its activities in the past 3 years, mapped out new tasks, and elected new authorities. The conference was held in the Nowotko plant in Warsaw.

The delegates agreed that the past term was a very difficult period of time. The pressure exerted on many levels by political adversaries assumed the most acute forms when the stakes concerned the competition for the hearts and minds of the young generation. The most ferocious attacks were launched precisely in connection with the young generation.

After a period of shrinking, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in Warsaw was able to rally to rebuild its position and to tackle the difficult problems of the young people's living, working, and studying conditions. These efforts helped to strengthen the organization, which now totals 44,000 members, including 60 percent of workers from large industrial plants.

However, people from the floor spoke more of what there is still to do and said that the economic crisis affected the young people most of all and that increasing housing construction is the most urgent issue. One of the participants proposed that housing construction under patronage should be resumed and that consideration should be given to the possibility of organizing construction groups composed of young workers on loan from plants. Concern for the young people's working conditions occupies an important place in the Warsaw union's activities.

PZPR Politburo member Marian Woźniak stressed the need for the young people to actively participate in solving the country's problems, because this is a condition for coping with the requirements of modernity.

The conference elected new authorities. Jan Mackiewicz was reelected chairman of the Warsaw administration of the union. Former meritorious youth activists received awards. Stefan Jaroszek received the Labor Banner Order, Class Two, and Leokadia Kuzinska and Zbigniew Kubaszewski received the Polonia Restituta Order.

The conference was attended by Politburo member Albin Siwak; Mieczyslaw Szostek, chairman of the Warsaw People's Council; and Adolf Ciborowski, chairman of the Warsaw chapter of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

KOR MEMBER GIVES REASONS FOR RETURN TO COUNTRY

NC241414 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 24 Jan 85

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Paris, Jan 24 (AFP) -- A former top official in the banned Polish trade union Solidarity, who was in France when Warsaw declared martial law on December 13, 1981, has explained why he wants to return home next month.

Seweryn Blumsztajn, a member of the KOR dissident group and the underground leadership of Solidarity, last week announced his decision to end his self-imposed exile and return home on February 5.

For the past three years, he has been running the union's coordination office in France.

"I am returning because I never wanted to emigrate, because I have the feeling that what is important is happening over there, and that my place today is among my Polish friends," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"My return is of value as a symbol," he said.

But Mr. Blumsztajn stressed that he was not going back to take advantage of an amnesty to emigre dissidents that was offered by the military government in Warsaw.

He said he voluntarily let the deadline for the amnesty, December 31, go past before announcing his decision, and that he would not, as required under Polish law, disavow his past activities or refuse to engage in future political activity.

Mr Blumsztajn, a trained sociologist who has never practiced his profession, has been jailed in Poland three times for political activity, in 1965, 1968 and 1976.

He is a close friend of Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, both promiment Solidarity leaders.

But he said that he did not know where his future lay "beyond the gates of the airport" on his arrival in Poland.

"I am a little too afraid of my return to be able to think about what will happen," Mr. Blumsztajn said. "But if I am afraid of prison, I am not afraid of taking my place once more among my friends, in my country, where my roots are," he said.

SEJM TO HOLD 60TH SESSION 31 JANUARY

LD231752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 60th session of the PPR Sejm on 31 January. The agenda envisages reports on government draft laws regarding small manufacturing, trademarks, an honorary title the merited power worker of the PPR, and on preventing drug addiction. Deputies' question time is also expected.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON REAGAN INAUGURAL SPEECH

AU241633 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] In his inauguration speech delivered to members of the two houses of Congress and the Supreme Court on the start of his second term as U.S. President, Ronald Reagan reviewed the main domestic and foreign policy objectives of the Republican administration in the past 4 years. In this respect, he said that during his first mandate he managed to give a "new start" to the United States and "create a new America," by revitalizing the economy and reasserting certain national values. The U.S. head of state advocated certain measures of savings in order to reduce the record deficit of government expenditures and further combat unemployment. "The administration and Congress must agree on a balanced budget and proceed to reducing the government debt," President Reagan said. He renewed his call for a constitutional amendment which forbids excessive expenditures. Referring to the urgent need to reduce the huge budgetary deficit, President Reagan said that "a continuous period of 50 years of deficits finally brought us to the hour of reckoning. We have reached a turning point, a point of tough decisions."

In the foreign policy part of his speech, Ronald Reagan reiterated the intention of the U.S. Administration to conduct negotiations with the USSR in order to conclude agreements on reducing nuclear weapons and "save mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction."

The U.S. President repeated the known theses of the current administration regarding the need for a massive armaments effort and for a high military-strategic potential, including further research in the arming program labelled "star wars."

HUNGARIAN WRITER STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY

AU212043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 21 Jan 85

["Articles in the Press -- Our Unity -- Article Contributed by Romanian Writer of Magyar Nationality, Hajdu Gyozo, Run by SCINTEIA in Its January 20 Issue -- Excerpts' -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1985 -- Our people's unshakable unity round the RCP, the unanimous determination to unswervingly translate into fact the resolutions of utmost importance endorsed by the thirteenth party congress have been emphasized once more during the joint meeting of the Councils of Working People of Magyar and German Nationality during which the members of the two councils reiterated in a oneness of will and thought, in an enthusiastic atmosphere of patriotic pride and emulation, on behalf of all working people of Magyar and German nationality in our homeland, their adhesion to the remarkable revolutionary achievements of our dear homeland, Socialist Romania, a land of peace and socialist creative work, a true home of brotherhood and equality of rights achieved in all fields of activity.

The highly important speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu is a brilliant expression of the revolutionary creed of a country and people. Every these [as received] formulated in this speech makes us be convinced, deep in our hearts, of a fundamental truth of our time, namely that freedom and independence are as imperative for a people, for a nation as the air we breathe, that each and every people benefits from the sacred and inalienable right to make its own destiny as it wishes, without any outside interference, as it is only this way that understanding and collaboration among peoples, Eurpean and world peace can be guaranteed.

Forty years ago, the working people in our homeland won, under the leadership of our glorious revolutionary party, freedom and independence which ushered in a new era in Romania's history, the era of building the socialist society. In this new-type, revolutionary era and, more particularly, in the last two decades, when the RCP and Romanian state have been led by Nicolae Ceausescu, our homeland has given a brilliant example to the whole world, an example of revolutionary achievements, of the heroic efforts a country and people can make in building its future in a granite-like unity, living in full freedom and independence, having equal rights and creating, under the party's leadership, a broad and unitary institutionalized framework of worker democracy, in which all citizens, whatever their nationality, participate, with equal rights and duties, in the government of society.

We, devoted sons of our homeland, united in thoughts and feelings, are justifiably proud of the outstanding revolutionary achievements of our socialist homeland and especially of the fact that, thanks to a harmonious distribution of the production forces in all counties. to the guaranteeing of the right to work, the Romanian Communist Party solved the national question in our country for good and all. We see in it an historically exceptional victory of the RCP's consistently promoted Marxist-Leninist policy, consequent to which each citizen of our homeland can freely assert himself in all spheres of activity.

Thanks to this highly (?commendable) solution to the national question, our dear homeland, Socialist Romania, is the loving mother of each one of us, a mother that loves all her sons with the same boundless love, that has neither favourite nor step sons since, owing to the consistent application of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, our motherland asks all her sons, irrespective of the language they speak, to tell the truth and do equal and honest work. She is our sole possible home on earth, the sole place where we can live as fully accomplished citizens and working people in the plenitude of our dignity.

Then, on what ground do some reactionary, imperialist Western circles try to interfere with our domestic affairs, to undermine the integrity of our great family, the perfectly harmonious life of Socialist Romania's working people? What is the moral right endorsed by those who try to slander the realities of our homeland, to belittle the historical accomplishments of our party in solving the national question?

President Nicolae Ceausescu voiced a deep conviction shared by each one of us, our joint protest against all attempts coming from the outside to intrude upon our homeland's internal affairs.

In their blind, savage hatred directed against socialism and against our homeland, the most reactionary of the imperialist, Horthyist, irredentist and revanchist circles have attempted to mislead peoples by using shallow and self-exposing strategems.

There is no county, town, commune or village in our homeland -- where Romanian, Magyar and German working people, as well as working people of other nationalities live in full unity -- that cannot teach a lot of instructive lessons, in whatever sphere of life, bespeaking the major achievements of joint work, coming as a brilliant illustration of the fact that the RCP and Romanian state have provided all the prerequisites for the firm substantiation of the working people's full equality of rights. Were I to refer only to the County of Mures, a resident of whose seat I happen to be, where I work as a writer, and where together with my colleagues I have been editing for more than three decades now the review "Igaz Szo" (the Right Word), the mouthpiece in the Magyar language of the writers' union; and I would need whole pages to draw the full list of the industrial units of all-country importance, the works, the factories, the farming units, the producer cooperative farms, the cultural, arts, and science institutions, where this equality of rights is embodied in productive and creative processes that are undertaken shoulder to shoulder, in a perfect fraternal unity.

Nevertheless, I should like to recall here briefly an intimate, unforgettable festivity that I have recently attended at the rural house of culture of Simbrias, a village of the Mures County where Magyar-speaking farmers were celebrating the anniversary of a quarter of a century of the local songs-and-dance ensemble was set up. I was the witness of a superb folkoric show that roused deep, heartfelt emotions; the audience warmly applauded a folkloric ensemble that enjoys a well-deserved high reputation across the country. (The ensemble has been awarded several distinctions at the county and all-country stages of the national festival "Song to Romania" for the creative contribution to both the Romanian and the Magyar folklore of our homeland.) Our homeland's beautiful folkloric songs, sung in the Romanian, Magyar and German languages were soaring crystal-clear to the sky, under the auspices of a performance that would have done credit to the best of professional folkloric ensembles. What I saw there, at Simbrias, just as the whole mass activity going on under the sign of the all-country festival "Song to Romania", is a result of the revolutionary national policy promoted by our party, and contributes to widening the spiritual horizon of all our homeland's working people, irrespective of their nationality, to enriching our whole life. These facts whose significance is far-reaching, just as many other like facts that can be counted by the hundreds across the country, are testimonies to the just, scientifically substantiated national policy promoted by our party, to a revolutionary policy that has yielded exceptional results, in which we all take pride.

Our people's unity round the party has never been more powerful than it is now, and than it has been, as a matter of fact, for the last twenty years, which saw freedom and independence, true fraternity and equality of rights flourish in our millenium-old heart. We, Romanian working people, endear more than anything else President Nicolas Ceausescu's guiding words, which express a basic truth of our century.

It is for the profound humanism and the unshakable peacemaking will that emerge from the ideas and guidelines enshrined in the works of the party's general secretary, for the revolutionary ideals of understanding and peaceful collaboration among nations, that we, faithful citizens of Romania, whatever the nationality, are and shall be firm and proud in raising the banner of our glorious epoch, now and forever. It is for all these that, until our last heartbeat, we take an oath on the revolutionary tricolour of our homeland, socialist Romania, on the proud flag of true freedom, full independence and equality of rights, of understanding and collaboration among peoples, of communism and peace.

SCINTEIA VIEWS ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP

AU172035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 85 p 5

[Unattributed article, "A Token of Good-Neighborliness and of Fruitful, Multifaceted, and Friendly Cooperation" on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the first Romanian-Bulgarian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance]

[Text] In the chronicle of Romanian-Bulgarian relations, 16 January 1948 is a date of deep significance: It was then that the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria was concluded in Bucharest. Concluded shortly after the people's power was instituted in the two countries, the treaty, which is a synopsis of the historical experience of the multifaceted links established between the two neighboring peoples who cooperated and assisted each other in their struggle against foreign domination and oppression, for freedom, and for national independence, expressed the will of Romania, Bulgaria, and of their peoples to fully utilize the possibilities created by the new historic conditions to strongly develop cooperation in the great work of socialist construction and in the assertion of the goals of international peace and understanding.

Indeed, the retrospective of the past 37 years truthfully points out that Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendly cooperation on the most varied levels have flourished and steadily increased and developed to the benefit and in the interest of the two peoples.

Starting from the major revolutionary achievements of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, who are building the new system, from the strong socioeconomic development of our countries, and from the level attained by our mutual relations, in 1970 Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov signed a second treaty which enriched the provisions of the previous document and set the guidelines for the further development of our relations, based on the solid foundation of the principles of scientific socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity, and comradely assistance.

One can note with particular satisfaction that, in this spirit, today Romanian-Bulgarian relations have the image of multiple and fruitful ties in the entire field of socialist construction, which are constantly developing. Characterizing the present level and prospects of these relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated on the occasion of the latest official visit of friendship paid by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the head of a party and state delegation: "We highly appreciate the level reached by Romanian-Bulgarian relations and we believe that we must do everything in the future, too, in order to constantly elevate the level of these relations and to assert them, from every point of view, as an example of relations between socialist, neighboring, and friendly countries. We believe that this is in keeping with the interest of developing socialist construction in our countries, the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world."

Facts prove that the RCP and the BCP, the leading political forces of the two countries, have the merit of being the true architects of the multifaceted, friendly cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Being concerned at every stage with the utilization of the constantly increasing prospects for developing cooperation. the two parties have made and are making a decisive contribution to achieve this goal. Of special importance, within this framework, are the systematic meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, which, through their deep analysis of the stage of cooperation, and the decisions and measures established, have given strong impetus to the Romanian-Bulgarian ties every time they have taken place. In this respect, at the big mass rally dedicated to Romanian-Bulgarian friendship that took place in Bucharest last December, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "I would like to again reiterate the great role played by our frequent summit meetings and talks for the continuous development of our relations. During the past 20 years these meetings and talks have become a good tradition. And now, speaking of our fruitful cooperation, I would like to emphasize the great personal contribution made by my friend Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to deepening the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship."

A telling proof of the dynamism and scope of our relations lies in the fruitful results with which the summit meeting held last month was concluded. These talks strongly highlighted the common determination for further work to give new dimensions to bilateral relations.

Fruitful development has been registered in economic cooperation, and exchanges of material assets have doubled from one 5-year plan period to another. Continuously expanding production sharing and specialization have materialized in the joint building of some industrial objectives of importance for both countries.

On the basis of the ever increasing economic potential of Romania and Bulgaria and the development programs put forward by each country, this cooperation is further expanding. There is particular significance in the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation signed at summit level, through which it was decided that action be taken to further expand the framework of cooperation and to promote new and higher forms of capitalizing on the economic potential of the two countries. Owing to their importance, also noteworthy are the decisions regarding the intensification of cooperation in a series of top industrial areas such as machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, and agriculture. Romania and Bulgaria are concerned with making complex use of the hydro-energy potential of the Danube in advantageous conditions for both sides; the two countries are endeavoring to provide conditions to start the construction of the hydropower plant of Turnu Magurele-Nikopol this year and complete the studies on the building of a new hydropower plant in the Calarasi-Silistra area.

Undoubtedly the building of these objectives will have not only economic but also political significance, since such works go down in history and in the awareness of future generations as true monuments to the cooperation and friendship between two neighboring countries living in the most fruitful and flourishing stage of their history -- the stage of building socialism and communism.

At the same time cultural, scientific, artistic, and education cooperation is developing. The exchanges of experience in building the new system are expanding, thus enriching Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and contributing to better mutual knowledge and to strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

At the same time the two countries maintain fruitful cooperation in the international arena to reduce tension in interstate relations, proceed to concrete measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, safeguard the people's fundamental right to peace and a free and dignified existence, and to turn the Balkans into a region of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

Expressing satisfaction with the fruitful course of Romanian-Bulgarian relations, the Romanian people reassert their feelings of warm friendship for the neighborly Bulgarian people, and the belief that the relations of close cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria will further expand and develop in all fields of social life, in the interest of socialist and communist construction in the two countries and the cause of understanding and peace in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES CAUSES 'THAW' IN TRIAL

LD241539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, and Milan Nikolic, charged with the criminal act of hostile propaganda, resumed before a tribunal chaired by Judge Zoran Stojkovic in Belgrade District Court today.

Only three of the six people originally charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activities were in the dock today. The accused Gordan Jovanovic and Vladimir Mijatovic will be tried separately because it is not possible to ensure their attendance in court. The charges against Pavlusko Imsirovic were dropped yesterday for lack of evidence when the charges were reduced to the criminal act of hostile propaganda.

The reduction in the charges and the decision to abandon the original much more serious legal qualification were felt at the trial in the form of a certain "thaw." In the better atmosphere, today at least, there were none of the formerly frequent cases of misuse of procedural rights, moves designed to hinder normal court proceedings, and other forms of exerting pressure on the court by the accused and their defense, the only exception was the behavior of Nikola Barovic, Dragomir Olujic's defense counsel, who, despite warnings from the chairman of the tribunal, Stojkovic, and demands that he must sit down, "backed" his arguments with shouting and fury during what turned out to be a totally unnecessary dialogue with Danilo Nanovic, who represented the prosecution.

At today's hearing requests were submitted to augment the presentation of evidence. In view of the large number of these requests, on which decisions have to be taken by the tribunal, and in view of the fact that the defense had to make further preparations because of the changes in the indictment, the trial was adjourned until Monday 28 January.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Djuranovic Welcomes Visit

LD241152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0826 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- In a statement given to NOTIMEX, the Mexican news agency, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said "We attach exceptionally great importance to the visit of Mexican President de la Madrid to Yugoslavia. We see the visit as a fresh manifestation of Yugoslav-Mexican friendship and good relations.

"We Yugoslavs have a deep liking for the Mexican people, for Mexico, for its history and civilization, and we view its freedom-loving traditions, contemporary aspirations, and contemporary policy with respect," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in a statement to Hector Manuel Ezeta, director of NOTIMEX.

After expressing satisfaction at the fact that relations between Yugoslavia and Mexico are good, Djuranovic noted with special emphasis that the "great identity and very great similarity between Yugoslavia's and Mexico's assessments and their activities in the international sphere impart a special quality to relations between our two countries."

The president of the SFRY Presidency expressed the view that there are real possibilities for promoting economic cooperation. "During the Mexican president's visit we shall pay special attention to this question with the aim of making efforts on both sides to promote economic relations and cooperation," Djuranovic said.

"It is with special attention," Djuranovic went on, "that we in Yugoslavia are following the Latin American countries' efforts to tackle the serious economic problems facing them. Here I primarily mean settling debt problems. The action launched by Latin American countries in connection with settling debt problems is exceptionally important and has a wider significance. In my view, this action has brought home two important facts: First, it should be understood that the question of debts is a common problem of both debtors and creditors; and second, more favorable terms must be secured for the repayment of these debts. In my view, this is of great importance for settling this major problem that today is weighing on all the developing countries," he said.

"We are also following the development of the situation in Central America with special attention," Djuranovic went on. "In this respect we particularly value and fully support the action of the Contadora Group, whose efforts are aimed at finding solutions to open problems in Central America in a political way, a peaceful way, without the use of force and without outside intervention. This action, too, is of great importance, because it invigorates those aspirations and those efforts which the world badly needs today, i.e. efforts to ensure the independence and security of states and the resolving of these problems by political means and not by force.

"Mexico plays an exceptionally important role in both of these actions: settling the debts question, and peacefully resolving the question of Central America. Consequently, we particularly value the policy pursued by Mexico and by President de la Madrid," Djuranovic stressed.

At the end of his statement, Djuranovic expressed satisfaction at President de la Madrid's visit to Yugoslavia "because the visit is taking place at the moment when there is much to talk about."

De la Madrid Arrives 24 Jan

LD241946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United Mexican States, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency for a 3-day official and friendly visit. At Belgrade airport De la Madrid was cordially greeted and welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. After the two countries' anthems had been played to the accompaniment of a gun salute, the Mexican president inspected the honor guard and then, in the company of his host and aides, drove to the White Palace at Dedinje, where he will stay till Saturday, 26 January, the last day of his visit to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is the first country outside the American continent to have been visited by President de la Madrid.

The arrival of the visitor from Mexico was also attended by Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC); Spasoje Medenica, member of the FEC; and other personages.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 0315 GMT on 24 January reports that during the Mexican president's visit "views will be exchanged on bilateral relations and current international political and economic issues. The talks are also expected to deal with endeavours for surmounting international tensions, focuses of crisis, disarmament, and other issues, including the position of the developing countries and their overindebtedness."]

International Issues Discussed

LD242241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- With a private meeting Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, began their talks today on some of the most topical issues of the world scene. The main attention of the first meeting between the two presidents was devoted to the problems of peace and disarmament in the light of the situation that has arisen following the resumption of the dialogue between the superpowers. The presidents assessed with cautious optimism that the meeting between Gromyko and Shultz could mark the renewal of the long-awaited detente but, as unanimously noted, only if accompanied by other steps.

Djuranovic and De la Madrid also talked about relations with great powers. The two sides stressed the significance of affirming the principles of equality and sovereignty of states, regardless of their strength and size. It was also noted that it is still necessary to democratize international relations, and in this context the UN role was stressed.

Veselin Djuranovic briefed his guest from Mexico on the state of the Nonaligned Movement. The movement was assessed as a very significant factor in international relations, whose policy is assuming increasing significance in the members' practical conduct. The movement should, it was said, make its action even more dynamic because the present situation requires this. Djuranovic briefed De la Madrid on the preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda which will stress economic themes.

The two statesmen will meet again tomorrow when bilateral relations will also be discussed.

The separate talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the two respective foreign ministers, and between Spasoje Medenica, FEC member, and Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Mexican secretary of planning and budget, also took place today.

Dizdarevic and Sepulveda Armor expressed their great concern over the present level of the arms race and agreed that the Shultz-Gromyko meeting created an atmosphere of expectations. It was also stated that countries such as Mexico and Yugoslavia cannot remain indiffenent in view of the constant accumulation of weapons on both sides but should make an active impression on the process of relaxation through the Nonaligned Movement and other appropriate bodies. Sepulveda Amor gave a detailed account of the situation in Central America without concealing his bitter disappointment over Washington's decision to discontinue the dialogue with the Sandinist government of Nicaragua in the Mexican resort of Manzanillo. The two ministers also discussed the "rather bleak" panorama of the international economic situation, and stated that debtor countries should conduct dialogue with their creditors within political frameworks.

Spasoje Medenica and Salinas de Gortari, the respective chairmen of the Yugoslav-Mexican Commission for Economic, Scientific and Cultural-Technical Cooperation, agreed that a joint firm should be formed in Mexico with Generaleksport of Yugoslavia and the Mexican firm Edomeks (Estado de Mexico) as partners.

In this way and through granting credits the present negligible volume of trade between the two countries should be increased. The two ministers also discussed a number of projects in industrial cooperation, the subject is to be expanded and probably put in specific terms tomorrow.

Djuranovic Hosts Dinner

LD242246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner this evening in Belgrade in honor of Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Before the dinner Veselin Djuranovic, in the presence of a great number of prominent figures in SFRY sociopolitical life, handed President Miguel de la Madrid the Order of the Yugoslav Great Star, with which the Presidency decorated him. The Mexican president then handed Veselin Djuranovic the high Mexican decoration, the Order of the Aztec Eagle.

Djuranovic Toast

LD242306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Having wished Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States, a pleasant stay in our country, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in his toast:

"We see your visit as a fresh manifestation of the traditional friendship and deep ties between our two countries. The cordial sentiments which the Yugoslavs nurture for the Mexican people and their being and their beautiful country are permeated by respect for its long history and civilization, its freedom-loving tradition, and the aspirations that inspire you today. In his desire to draw our peoples even closer together, President Tito visited Mexico twice. Two Mexican presidents, Lopez Mateos and Echeverria, have been this country's distinguished guests. I am convinced that this meeting of ours will contribute to the further enrichment of Yugoslav-Mexican relations and friendship and provide a fresh incentive to the comprehensive promotion of our cooperation.

"In this way we are responding to the joint obligation stemming from the many identical aspirations and ideals of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Mexico. I also stress here the need for further patient efforts so that our bilateral joining can be firmer and more meaningful. Primarily what I have in mind is economic and technical cooperation -- in particular its higher forms -- which, objectively, both of us need and where broad opportunities are still not fully utilized or not explored enough.

"I believe that in the present Yugoslav and Mexican development preoccupations, economic cooperation should have the place which, by its significance, belongs to it. This is a task that our economies should face with mutual interest and one that, I believe, our two governments will constantly back.

"We follow with attention and confidence the efforts made by your government and by you personally, as well as friendly Mexico's experiences along the path of further development; we also follow the intensive and constructive international activity of your country, of which you, Mr President, are a leading exponent. It therefore gives us pleasure to have you as our collocutor on joint concerns -- which go beyond bilateral frameworks -- and on paths of resolving these problems.

"Owing to the increased confrontation and rivalry by military-political blocs and great powers and the scarcely unprecedented intensified arms race, international relations face threats to peace, security, and future development of all countries. Everyone of us in his way feels the burden of such a world situation. We are a socialist and nonaligned country. Our only orientation, and not just as a European country fraught with confrontations and arms, could be in favor of the process of relaxation, of the struggle to expand and spread this process, to embrace all parts of the world and become a lasting feature of international relations. We advocate the peaceful solution of all disputes, and consistent respect for the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference. This is also our principled attitude based on the UN Charter and the decisions which we adopted at the gatherings of nonaligned countries.

"The Nonaligned Movement was born as an antithesis to the cold war confrontation, providing a different vision of the world, life, and conduct of countries and peoples. Today the struggle for this is still, and rightly so, one of its fundamental preoccupations. Burdened by the desire to acquire unilateral privileges, great powers, though they are in mutual rivalry, have for years been exposing mankind to unheard-of dangers. What I particularly have in mind in this context is the constant introduction of new cycles in arming in addition to means sufficient to achieve their own general destruction several times over. This might and the other immense potentials provide them with positions from which they exert objectively, directly, or indirectly, military, political, economic, and psychological pressures on the great majority of mankind. Hope is thus all the greater that the resumption of negotiations between the great powers will be only one, though extremely significant, step along the path of international negotiations on disarmament. There is now a new, great opportunity to put an end to the period of dangerous confrontation and rivalry and to open the doors to the process of detente. It is this that all countries and in particular nonaligned and -- by nature of their policy -- and other nonbloc countries should advocate to the greatest possible extent because no one has the exclusive right to make decisions on crucial issues of life of all peoples.

"The principles on which the policy of nonalignment operates and the direction of the movement's action guide Yugoslavia in resolving crises and conflicts in the world, whether it is a question of the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East crisis, decolonization of Namibia, or the problems which preoccupy the African Continent, Asia, and other parts of the world. We are always on the side of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples for national, political, and economic independence. The struggle of the Latin American countries, in all its specific forms, is an integral part of such aspiration and meets with our full support. So here, too, I express support for and acknowledgement of the efforts of the Contadora Group in resolving the situation in Central America through peaceful agreement and peaceful resolution of all existing problems. It is with pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to stress the share of friendly Mexico in this constructive action, and also the contribution of your country in creating the economic system of Latin America and other integration processes in the region.

"I am aware of the fact that you also share the general concern over the serious prolonged standstill in global negotiations on new international economic relations to which we, together with other countries, devoted a major part of the constructive dialogue that took place in your country.

"It is developing countries that are today shouldering the greatest part of the burden of the world economic crisis. They are overburdened by debt problems, protectionism and reduced opportunities for their own development. The problems affecting the least developed countries are assuming dramatic proportions.

"The absence of solutions to these problems is seriously threatening the economic development and even the very existence of many countries, thus jeopardizing not only their economic, political, and social stability but also the international monetary-financial system and any recovery in world economy. In other words, this is a problem confronting both developed and developing countries. It is for this reason that Yugoslavia is constantly advocating global North-South negotiations, and, in line with the decision adopted at the last summit of nonaligned countries, an international conference on money and financial development, as an important stage in the process of overcoming the present situation.

"This is the only option left to us in our efforts to avoid new deep upheavals and conflicts and to develop more just relations. New relations and their global solutions should open prospects for solving those problems and contradictions that are at the root of the present world economic crisis, thus enabling a number of developing countries to participate in the international division of labor. This aim is certainly not easy to achieve. However, an important step toward its realization could be made through much broader mutual cooperation, which would make better use of natural resources and the present level of scientific, technological, and cadres development in developing countries and which would increase their presence in international relations. We think highly of your country's active role in these efforts.

"All this points to a high degree of proximity in our views and to wide opportunities for cooperation between our two countries. This is not surprising because for more than 2 decades Mexico has taken an active part in the meetings of nonaligned countries and used the original principles of the policy of nonalignment as an inspiration and framework for its activity aimed at strengthening countries' independence and peace, democratizing international relations are developing a more just economic world system. Mexico's example is yet another encouragement to the major part of mankind, rallied around the policy of nonalignment, it is a confirmation of the fact and hope that the action for a better and more secure future has become a part of of the joint struggle of all the peoples of the world. It is for that reason that your trip from here to Delhi, to the meeting of the 'six heads of state' -- whose disarmament initiative is identical with the constant and essential preoccupation of the policy of nonalignment -- is of deeper significance for us."

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD241507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of defense, at the Palace of the Federation today. Col Gen Olteanu is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Their conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Petre Preoteasa, Romanian minister of the machine-building industry; and Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador to the SFRY.

Visit Concluded

LD241514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, and Petre Preoteasa, minister of the machine-building industry, left Yugoslavia this afternoon after paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

The members of the delegation of the Romanian People's Army also left with Ministers Olteanu and Preoteasa. The high-ranking visitors from friendly Romania were seen off at Batajnica Airport by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

LD250515 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today determined a new programme of measures aimed at curbing inflation. The programme relies on the Yugoslav development plan for 1985 and earlier anti-inflationary documents.

The government asked the enterprises to use available production capacities more rationally and not to raise prices. It set February 15 as the date by which the competent institutions have to "punish" with credit restrictions the enterprises which have unjustifiably raised the prices of their goods.

The enterprises which have established monopoly of the deliveries of some commodities or services on given territories will also come under the impact of these restrictions.

The Yugoslav Government also decided to react more quickly in future to possible market shortages of some commodities by importing the necessary quantities from abroad. This relates above all to cases when producers or shops keep contain [as received] commodities from sale in order to raise their prices.

Changes in tariff rates and the equalization of taxes in wholesale and retail trade which now differ from one Yugoslav federal unit to another have also been proposed.

The government noted that wider social security measures are essential in order to help families with low incomes.

Last year's inflation rate in Yugoslavia, 55 per cent, was somewhat lower than in 1983.

GOVERNMENT ASSESSES PLANINC VISIT TO FRANCE

LD250008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 25 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today assessed Premier Milka Planinc's recent visit to France as successful.

An announcement from the government session said that the visit was important for the further strengthening of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and France.

The government instructed the responsible federal departments to take measures for the implementation of the arrangements on Yugoslav-French economic cooperation reached during Premier Planinc's stay in Paris and her talks with Premier Laurent Fabius and other high-ranking French officials.

During the visit, the Yugoslav premier was also received by President Mitterrand.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE APPROVES REPORT ON UN

LD250520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG) -- The Foreign Policy Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today discussed and upheld a report on the work of the Yugoslav delegation to the 39th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

A favourable climate was noticed, and the tension existing in international relations did not find expression during the General Assembly session, it was assessed at the committee meeting. One favourable aspect was that the prevailing majority positions focussed expression on many of the questions discussed.

The committee reaffirmed the great importance of marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and stressed the need for Yugoslavia to act, together with the other non-aligned and other countries, towards strengthening the role of the UN -- both in multilateral negotiations and in dealing with other questions essential for the future of mankind. In this context and meeting noted that there was still the danger of the UN role in dealing with major international issues being undermined, that is, the issues being taken from under the world organization's jurisdiction and dealt with in bilateral contacts.

The meeting also upheld the initiative for an even greater commitment of Yugoslavia to the extension of humanitarian aid to the hungry in the world, and to direct extension of assistance and support to the countries concerned in developing their own food production facilities.

STOJANOVIC ADDRESSES MEETING OF EXPORT OFFICIALS

LD242313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0625 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The problems of economic relations with foreign countries have for a long time been in the center of social interest. We discuss these problems today as our society makes efforts to implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, because this is a field where our main problems are encountered. Hence the tasks are also great. We must eliminate the causes of the insufficient involvement of our economy in world economic processes, insufficient export, great indebtedness, exacerbated foreign liquidity, increased danger of lagging behind developed countries in the field of technology, and an unfavorable position in the world. Resolving these problems is one of the strategic guidelines of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and of our total development. This was stressed today by Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory report to the action conference of Communists in the field of export economy and economic relations with foreign countries.

Greater involvement of our economy in international economic processes on the basis of constant export growth and expansion of other forms of economic cooperation is an essential condition both for resolving the problems arising from the foreign indebtedness and generally for the normalization of the country's foreign liquidity. For us, Stojanovic pointed out, it is not only an economic, but also a political question, because it concerns respect for Yugoslavia and its role and position in the world. It is also a question of confirming the ability of our socialist system based on self-management to successfully and democratically resolve economic and other problems and to keep open perspectives for strengthening the power of the working class and working people so that they can successfully manage surplus labor and the entire processes of social reproduction, freedom, and creativity.

Talking about the slow and difficult implementation of changes in the economic system and economic policy, Stojanovic stressed the need to comprehend the reason for the appearance of ideological wavering, resistance, and disagreements, as this has become one of the biggest ideological-political questions in the present phase of development. In this context Stojanovic said that these problems and inconsistencies had been criticized at the all-party debate in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, judging that the debate was an important stimulus but at the same time a binding factor which must not be ignored.

It is necessary, Stojanovic said, to do all we can in order to balance the economic exchange with foreign countries and achieve a surplus in the balance of payments, particularly in the convertible market. He stressed that the Communists and all other social elements had to commit themselves to efforts to implement the program of normalization of the country's foreign liquidity until 1990. This is, according to Stojanovic, one of the most essential links in implememting the stabilization program in its entirety.

Stojanovic considers that this conference, however, should point out two aspects:

First, all changes in the foreign currency system and the system of economic relations with foreign countries, maintaining respect for the economic and other regularities of development in the present-day world, particularly the technical-technological one, should move in the direction of consolidation of our position in the international division of labor and provide the producers and the whole of our economy with the long-lasting income and development motivation for export. Second, time limits set by this year's resolution for discussing and implementing decisions regarding the foreign exchange system should be respected.

We are facing the important tasks of the second phase of the economic stabilization program which are exceptionally important, particularly for the complex economic relations with foreign countries. One of the most important struggles for the implementation of this program is being fought in this field. This is a great test of the LC before the working class, the whole nation, the test which we have to pass by using all our energies, Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said, opening the action conference of Communists in the field of export economy and economic relations with foreign countries.

Other Speakers Noted

LD242323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Summary] Ljubljana, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The demand voiced most frequently by speakers in the debate at the action conference of Communists in the exporting industry, which began in Ljublajana today, was that conditions should be created for a market economy and that the economy should be relieved of all administrative burdens in order that it might adapt itself to the criteria of the world market. The 2-day meeting, attended by over 250 prominent economists, scientists, representatives of the state administration and officials of sociopolitical organizations and communities, is intended to encourage the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, in particular those of its provisions which refer to economic relations with other countries.

The first speaker, Stanislav Radosavljevic, noted that the complicated system of foreign trade relations and the absence of long-term regulations were preventing the establishment of modern forms of economic cooperation. He illustrated this by saying that as many as 12 institutions were responsible for approving the export of investment goods.

Anton Stipanic, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, stressed that by avoiding a discussion concerning those responsible for the country's excessive indebtedness and for the poor returns of the credits in the past, the socialization of errors and omissions was in fact carried out. I do not want a witch hunt or a court trial he said, but the political responsibility of the leaders who carried out the policy of indebtedness and who are now trying again to teach us successful economic activity should be established.

Gavro Cerovic, from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, pointed out that Yugoslav economic cooperation with developing countries was lagging behind. As much as 75 percent of trade with these countries is realized with only 6 states.

Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, also spoke of the significance of cooperating with developing countries. In his assessment, the possibilities for barter and parallel trade -- their present share in the trade with developing countries being only 8 percent -- are not fully utilized. He said that last year did not yield qualitative improvements along with quantitative changes. Exports increased by 6 percent, but export prices fell by 5 percent. Bojanic went on to stress that 80 percent of the foreign exchange circulating in the country is based on exceptions to the foreign exchange law.

Yugoslavia's opportunities to transfer knowledge, the highest form of economic cooperation with other countries, are falling because of lags in technology due to import restrictions, Josko Vucemilo, from Gorenje Enterprise pointed out. A special difficulty for Gorenje, which realized 80 percent of its exports, totalling $123 million, last year through its own trade missions, are administrative restrictions regarding the disposal of foreign exchange earned by the enterprise.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR INCREASES

LD241644 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0035 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 24 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is planned to exceed the value of seven billion dollars this year. Yugoslav exports are expected to value 3 billion 680 million dollars, while imports from the Soviet Union would be worth 3 billion 175 million dollars. If the targets, agreed on last December at a session of the joint trade commission, are attained, Yugoslav exports will increase 11.5 percent on last year and imports from the Soviet Union by 3.2 percent.

Machine-building products make up the bulk of Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union. The shipbuilding industry has signed contracts worth 740 million dollars with Soviet partners. Other major export items are machine tools, metal products, telephone exchanges and agricultural products.

Yugoslavia imports oil, natural gas, coking coal, cotton, aluminium and other products from the Soviet Union.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS HOLD SESSION

LD242322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Summary] Zagreb, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The session of all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly discussed today inventive work in the Republic of Croatia, and noted that it is impermissible that in Yugoslavia there are only 1-2 percent of inventive workers compared with the total number of employed.

Compared with developed countries this is a lagging behind of 10 or more times. The session then discussed the organizational standards, functioning, and economic position of internal trade. The assessment was that internal trade is not organized, that it is irrational and fragmented, and that the economic position of individual internal trade branches is exceptionally difficult, in particular the food trade. Dealing with the state and problems of maintaining and renewing coastal shipping, the chambers noted that the average age of ships is 20 years and that this subject should be given special treatment. The debate on economic crimes revealed that this type of crime is on the increase. In 1983 the number of valid sentences for such crimes increased by 56 percent compared with 1980.

"Within the framework of a question put on behalf of the delegation of the Croatia Socialist Youth Federation conference, Vlado Cavrak demanded that the conference of the Croatia Socialist Youth Federation receive all the material on the shooting of the film 'Dictator' [Mussolini] by Jadran-Film Enterprise in coproduction with foreign partners.

"He warned in this context that despite the demands by the youth organization a month ago to be sent this material nothing has yet been received.

"Mirko Lackovic also asked a question: What are school organs in educational centers doing with regard to the growing phenomena of nationalist and other disturbances by pupils in individual environments."

USSR VIEW ON ARMS TALKS, NEGOTIATORS APPRAISED

LD231437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0149 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Tanjug Special Service Dispatches From Abroad: "Black-White Forecasts From Moscow; New Negotiations -- Old Negotiators. The Son of the Soviet Foreign Minister Anatoliy Gromyko Has No Nice Words To Say About Reagan's Two Newly Appointed Consultants. Why Was Gary Hart Silent?" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- One has the impression that authorities in Moscow place under a microscope any move by the White House related to the new Geneva negotiations on arms control. The accumulated mistrust toward the Republican administration by Gromkyo and his associates is difficult to dispel. And this is why, depending on the substance of the rather frequent Washington statements, the forecasts about the prospects for the U.S.-Soviet compromise on the arms oscillate. Sometimes these forecasts are not pessimistic because it is agreed that by virtue of what was agreed upon in Geneva, and what was subsequently clarified through diplomatic channels and by the Washington letter, Shultz and Gromyko "made more than a positive step." However, this is immediately followed by uncertainty because "other steps could take a different direction than the first step."

Ambiguous Reagan

No one in the Kremlin appears to expect everything to run smoothly and quickly in reaching an agreement. However, 1 and 1/2 months before the start of the new negotiations there were hopes as well as demands that the United States "should demonstrate by deeds its goodwill for a constructive approach" to disarmament issues and better USSR relations because this goodwill alone could serve as an argument that Reagan has "truly turned over a new leaf" and that he is in a hurry to bring the existing cold war to an end.

However, in Soviet official assessments, nothing positive has happened in that direction since Shultz and Gromyko made their deal. Reagan made several statements in which he confirmed his resolve to negotiate with the Kremlin, but he remained ambiguous on his approach to the problem of the demilitarization of space. This is the key question without which the USSR does not wish to negotiate in Geneva.

As a sign of goodwill from the other side, the temporary moratorium on U.S. missile deployment in Western Europe failed to materialize. As Gromyko says, "This could make new negotiations very complex." PRAVDA, the CPSU organ, notes that the White House "is twisting the arm" of its European allies who make it impossible to comply with the NATO schedule for the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles on their territories.

Moscow hosts for G. Hart, a Democratic Party candidate during the U.S. electoral race, were surprised by his skillful avoidance of forecasting the outcome of new Geneva negotiations. This is explained mainly by Hart's status, but also by his pessimism about whether the situation in the United States, in which, for the sake of an agreement with the USSR, Reagan would be willing to bury his new anti-missile system programs, has matured.

It would appear that the Soviet distrust is just as great as is the White House distrust of the Kremlin. The recipe to dispel this mistrust is nothing more than a poker game to win or lose everything, claims Senator Hart, and, in his assessment, there is no chance at this moment that either side will make a move.

"Medical" Bulletin

This is why the latest medical bulletin of U.S.-USSR relations at this stage of the preparations for their new dialogue is again very bad. The rise in temperature was first caused by Reagan's decision about the U.S. delegation's composition for the Geneva negotiations, and then by his inaugural speech at the beginning of the administration's second term of office in the White House. The U.S. President spoke again about the development of the antimissile defense system and about elements of its deployment in space -- a subject "to be or not to be" in the new negotiations. This was the latest dampener [hladni tus] for the Moscow authorities or, to put it better, for those admittedly few commentators who are ready as a result of the latest Geneva agreement to put a gravestone over the present U.S.-USSR missile crisis.

As far as the U.S. delegation appointments for the negotiations are concerned -- although, so far, the appointments have not been commented on to any great extend by the Moscow press -- they are more than a disappointment. One could have sensed this in PRAVDA and read about it without any reservations in the book by the well-known diplomat Anatoliy Gromyko, Andrey Gromyko's son. In his latest published work condensed in his book entitled "A New View in the Atomic Era," coauthored by Vladimir Komeyko, he devoted several pages to Reagan's new special consultants for the negotiations with the Soviets. He said Edward Rowny, who for many years was U.S. negotiator on strategic arms, supports "an agreement with the Soviet Union which is imposed on it as a diktat." In fact Gromyko junior is using for his description U.S. sources that claim Rowny "will never agree to an agreement with the USSR." This is a view also shared by Aleksey Arbatov, the son of G. Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, an academician and a member of the CPSU Central Committee, who discovered that Rowny left the U.S. delegation for Salt II negotiations in order to prevent the Senate from ratifying this agreement.

As for Paul Nitze, Anatoliy Gromyko makes a somewhat milder assessment. He conducted the talks with Soviets in Geneva about Euromissiles and "is capable of displaying readiness for a compromise." However, "he does not believe in the sincerity of the Soviet side because he is convinced that Moscow wishes to gain military superiority." His other shortcoming is that he believes that "any arms control weakens the U.S. position," but "for the sake of the truth" Gromyko does not forget to mention that "some time ago realism was not alien" to him. However, later "he became the ideological father of the limited nuclear war totally accepted by Reagan," while during the last negotiations in Geneva "he did not stop from using even blackmail." If these assessments were not written by Gromyko's son's hand, one could not make conjectures about the reservations of the Soviet foreign minister himself which he, as far as the final outcome of the new negotiations is concerned, did not try to hide during his latest television appearance, especially since the other U.S. negotiators are well-known to Moscow by their hardness.

Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, was the only one not qualified in PRAVDA. As for former Senator J. Tower, who will conduct the strategic arms negotiations, the CPSU organ reminded its readers that he is known as an inveterate supporter of Reagan's new military programs. Regarding Maynard Glitman and the negotiating mandate for Euromissiles, official Moscow only levels accusations against him because in its evaluation he is responsible for the fact that the Vienna negotiations have been marking time.

Chernenko and Gromyko have not yet appointed their team for Geneva. It will cause no sensation at all if they decide not to change their earlier negotiating team. So the old negotiators will conduct the negotiations in Geneva. They know one another very well indeed and they are also known throughout the world by their earlier marathon and unsuccessful dialogue.

ALBANIAN DESIRE TO LEAVE 'SELF-ISOLATION' VIEWED

AU242137 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 85 p 4

[Dragoslav Rancic article: "Albania and Europe"]

[Excerpts] A highway between Albania and Greece has been commissioned and a railroad line by which Albania could join the European railroad network was recently completed on the Yugoslav side, up to the Albanian border. [as published] Albania has exchanged visits at the deputy foreign ministers level with Greece and Italy, which were the first higher-level contacts of political significance since diplomatic relations with these countries were resumed, and Andrej Grahor, vice-president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, has visited Tirana.

"Albania is a European country and, as such, has a lively interest in everything that is happening on this continent," Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, said recently, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the victory of the national revolution.

As this speech was one of the most complete reviews of Albanian foreign policy to date, a question arises as to what extent the signals from Tirana, directed primarily toward Europe, presage a variety of Albanian relations with foreign countries, and an Albanian desire to leave self-isolation. We do not judge Albanian foreign policy solely, or mostly, through the light of Albanian-Yugoslav relations, although, it goes without saying, we have to consider these relations as an important test for the proclaimed policy of good-neighborliness. We will, therefore, try to register phenomena that aroused the interest of Albania in events in Europe.

The number of countries, and industrially developed ones at that, that have established diplomatic relations with Albania has been increasing lately. Mostly they are the smaller West European countries, the trade with which is obviously assessed as the least political risk, but there are also some other countries, especially those far away.

The main reason for this gradual and cautious activation is undoubtedly the price Albania is paying for its long isolation. This is the reverse side of subsistence autarky. The dated Soviet and East European, and later Chinese technology ("We are going to eat grass, if necessary, but we are not going to renounce the principles of Marxism-Leninism"), according to a foreign observer, looks like "industrial archeology," and the Albanian 5-year plan for 1981-1985 already tacitly agreed to the necessity to purchase more contemporary technology in medium- and small-sized West European countries.

This Albanian search for more diverse economic relations with the others has coincided with an increased interest both in the East and in the West in the fate of the country in the coming period.

The Soviet Union and the East European countries, also aware of the significance of the geostrategic position of Albania, persistently proffer a normalization of relations. An absence of critical texts about Albania in the East European press has been evident lately: Stress is laid on the old friendship and the wish to renew it "in the interest of peace and socialism." Albanian isolation is looked upon as "isolation from old friends."

While Albania has, as Chairman Alia put it, "a lively interest" in events in Europe, Europe has, at the same time, a lively interest in present and future events in Albania. In such circumstances, signals from Tirana sound mostly like the squeak of a door ajar. And it is completely natural here that a small independent country sees the diversification of economic relations as the only possible alternative to isolation.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ROMANIA, ALBANIA -- Belgrade, January 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Romanian trade amounted to 260 million dollars last year, or 60 million dollars more than in 1983, a meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Romanian Section noted today. Yugoslav exports totalled 146 million dollars and imports from Romania 114 million. Bilateral trade was dominated by raw and production materials and Yugoslav exports were considerably larger than imports. An increase in sales of Yugoslav agricultural and food products was recorded. Exports machinery and equipment exports stagnated last year, as did consumer goods. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0637 GMT 18 Jan 85 LD] Belgrade, Jan 23 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and Albania is expected to reach 120 million dollars this year, a session of the Federal Chamber of Economy Section for Albania was told here today. Last year, overall bilateral trade reached 90 million dollars, the same level as in 1983, and this was assessed as a good result with respect to economic situation in the world. Main Yugoslav imports from neighbouring Albania are electricity and chromium ore. Yugoslav industry and trade representatives intend to increase imports KWH to nearly one billion KWH a year. This will be ensured by the construction of a new transmission line which is expected to be completed by late October this year. Yugoslavia, which is Albania's largest foreign trade partner, exports to Albania transformer stations, electrical equipment, precision mechanics, food industry equipment, as well as various consumer goods such as refrigerators, TV sets, washing machines and footwear. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 23 Jan 85 LD]